

HOME NEWS

Houghton committee wants bigger pay increases for teachers as they get to the top

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

The Houghton Committee, which yesterday recommended salary increases totalling £400m for more than 500,000 teachers, has "pulled out the concertina" to give teachers larger increases as they get to the top, according to its chairman, Lord Houghton.

The committee's first aim has been to establish a satisfactory relationship between the starting salary of a non-graduate qualified assistant teacher and the salary level which a good teacher might expect to reach in a reasonably successful career.

Lord Houghton was asked to report on teachers' salaries as they stood on May 24, 1974, and the recommended increases are backdated to then. But his report does not take account of £229 threshold increases, and they should be added to his recommended figures.

Lord Houghton recommends a basic starting salary of £1,677 a year for all teachers in Britain. The previous salary was £1,449 in England and Wales, and £1,446 for primary school teachers in Scotland.

That increase of nearly 16 per cent is, as expected, much more modest than the increases of between 20 and 32 per cent for more senior teachers and head teachers. Lord Houghton makes the general point that since the education service is expanding at a slower rate there is no need to improve the present recruitment figures.

He says: "Over the last nine or 10 years those near the lower end of the teaching profession have fared much better than those in the higher reaches."

The committee recommends that graduates and good honours graduates should start at £1,899 and £2,013 respectively in England and Wales. In

Scotland graduates should start at £1,899 and £1,995, depending on whether they are teaching in primary or secondary schools, and honours graduates there should start at £2,265.

Lord Houghton recommends that the special increase for a good honours graduate should be dropped after the bottom scale. "Promotion to a higher scale, not only to posts of additional responsibility but also as a recognition of classroom teaching quality, should carry its own salary reward and there is no justification for increasing that reward on the basis of initial qualifications," he says.

The 172-page report recommends a radical restructuring of the five assistant teacher scales. Scales two and three would be amalgamated and the system of increments within each scale would be simplified to follow an arithmetical progression.

He also recommends two basic scales for classroom teachers in Scotland.

Within the schools the largest increases would go to the head teachers, who would get average rises of about 32 per cent. This would put most of them within the top 10 per cent of salary earners in the country.

A head teacher of a small school would have his salary increased from £2,563 to £3,381 and of the largest school from £6,456 to £8,523. Deputy head teachers would receive between 73 and 83 per cent of the head teachers' salary.

The biggest increases would go to lecturers and principals in colleges of further and higher education. Lord Houghton recommends an immediate increase of 15 per cent and over, but many of them receive increases of well over 35 per cent.

Some principals of further

education colleges would get increases of nearly 75 per cent.

Lord Houghton says: "In our view, teachers doing work broadly equivalent to that in universities should have broadly the same career prospects as university lecturers."

Salaries for lecturers would start at £1,869 in England and Wales and at £2,121 in Scotland and go to a common maximum of £6,429. College principals would get increases of between 40 and 75 per cent, which would increase the salary of the principals of the largest polytechnics from about £7,600 to about £12,000.

Lord Houghton also recommends that the system of assigning points for school pupils should be changed to allow all schools to have at least one promoted post and give far more posts of special responsibility in primary, middle, and secondary schools without sixth forms in England and Wales.

The main changes are that pupils aged 13 and under should count as two points instead of one-and-a-half, and pupils aged 17 and over should count as eight points, rather than 10.

The recommended increases for staff in England and Wales would be (previous salaries are in brackets):

Head teacher, Grade 1: £1,677 rising to £2,013; Grade 2: £2,013 to £2,563; Grade 3: £2,563 to £3,381; Scale 2: £3,381 to £4,611; Scale 3: £4,611 to £5,609; Scale 4: £5,609 to £8,523. Head teacher, Group 1 (secondary schools): £2,563 to £4,611; Group 2 (primary schools): £2,563 to £4,611; Group 3 (further education): £2,563 to £4,611; Group 4 (higher education): £2,563 to £8,523. Deputy head teacher, Grade 1: £1,677 to £2,013; Grade 2: £2,013 to £2,563; Grade 3: £2,563 to £3,381; Grade 4: £3,381 to £4,611; Grade 5: £4,611 to £5,609; Grade 6: £5,609 to £8,523. Deputy head teacher, Group 1 (secondary schools): £2,563 to £4,611; Group 2 (primary schools): £2,563 to £4,611; Group 3 (further education): £2,563 to £4,611; Group 4 (higher education): £2,563 to £8,523. Principals: Group 1 (small colleges): £7,600 to £12,000; Group 2 (large colleges): £7,600 to £12,000; Group 3 (further education): £7,600 to £12,000; Group 4 (higher education): £7,600 to £12,000.

Leading article, page 11



The memorial at Naseby commemorating Cromwell's cavalry charge which is said to have finished the Royalists.

Battle lines redrawn at Naseby

By Michael Hornsall

A few relics which the farmers of the tiny Northamptonshire village of Naseby occasionally unearth, together with two eighteenth-century memorials, were until recently the only reminders of the English Civil War battle there in 1645 which sealed the fate of Charles

I. The 350 villagers of Naseby, however, are being called again to arms in defence of Naseby Field, where the hedgerows and

green pastures of nearly as many years cover the southern route of Cromwell's rout.

Prince Rupert, the Department of the Environment is planning to build a 29-metre road link between the A1 at Huntingdon and the M1 at Corbridge to take traffic from the East Anglian ports. It would pass Naseby at sword's length.

The department has offered the villagers the alternatives of a southern route, which the locals say would destroy part of the neighbouring village of Haselbech, as well as ruin Naseby environmentally, and a northern route, which would receive all the noise and pollution carried by the prevailing wind. The battlefield is irreversibly altered.

There are also signs that not only might there be indignant skirmishes between the good people of Haselbech, who

understandably would prefer the northern route if there is no other choice, and Naseby, but also a tragic civil war in Naseby itself between those who live in the north and those who live in the south.

Mr Brian Coxon, secretary of Naseby Parish Action Group, describes as amounting to being shot or hanged.

Mr Digby Maitland, clerk of the Haselbech parish meeting, complains: "The advocates of the southern route round the village of Naseby ignore the fact that it would cause the destruction of part of the village of Haselbech, the mutilation of 12 small farms between the M1 and the A1, and would place the road in such a position relative to Naseby that the village would receive all the noise and pollution carried by the prevailing wind. The battlefield is irreversibly altered.

It is a choice which Mr Frank Robson, chairman of the vocif-

Civil servant in 'Poulson army' fined £2,000

Alfred John Merritt, aged 71, formerly principal regional officer with the Ministry of Health in Leeds, was fined £2,000 and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment suspended for two years at Leeds Crown Court yesterday on 12 charges of corruptly accepting more than £4,000 in gifts or considerations from John Poulson, the former international architect.

Mr Merritt, now retired, of Grangewood Court, West Park, Leeds, pleaded guilty to the charges. Two others, to which he pleaded not guilty, were left in the file. He was said to have a pension of £3,000 a year, savings of £573 and shares valued at £1,400. He was given a year to pay the fine.

Mr Justice Caulfield told Mr Merritt it was a very sad day for him, when he met John Poulson in a brief encounter on a train in 1963. "He made you a corporal in his fifth column and you tied yourself to the cow's tail," the judge said.

"It is obvious you have not made money as such out of your corruption. It is obvious you are not a rich man and it is equally obvious from the letters written on your behalf that you did your work as principal regional officer properly," he said.

"If I sent you to prison immediately you would be the first person in this army of criminals that have flowed from Poulson to go to prison over the age of 70. After careful reflection I have decided that it would be of no particular benefit to anyone, except judicial pampering to public opinion, which I trust I shall not do, if I sent you to prison immediately."

"Instead I will fine you, to take away all your assets."

Det Sgt Colin Wood, of New Scotland Yard Fraud Department, said that as a result of the court appearance part of Mr Merritt's pension might be taken from him.

Plan for annual top salary review

Continued from page 1
secretary's scale and the under-secretary's salary had virtually disappeared. As the assistant secretary's salary was due for a further increase soon, the increase recommended for the under-secretary would be implemented in full from the date due.

To preserve a reasonable progression of salaries above that level the following arrangements would apply:

For salaries which would under the recommendations be increased to £13,000 or less, the proposals will be implemented in full as to amount and the effective date.

For salaries which would be increased from a minimum rate less than £13,000 to a new level of more than £13,000, the whole of the amount of the recommended increase up to £13,000 and half of the amount of the increase above £13,000 will be paid from the recommended dates and the rest will be paid from a date 12 months later.

For salaries at a present rate of more than £13,000, half the recommended increase will be paid from the effective date recommended by the review body, and the other half from a date 12 months later.

Dealing with nationalized industries' salaries, Mr Wilson said that the Royal Commission on Income Distribution and Wealth was conducting an inquiry into higher incomes, and that would cover both the private and the public sector.

The royal commission's report can be expected to provide a comprehensive review of the considerations applying to high incomes... and will therefore afford a basis on which the Government can consider policy towards high incomes generally.

Mr Wilson added: "The Government will be discussing with the royal commission the possibility of an acceleration of this inquiry so as to be able to complete its report much earlier than originally intended, and will be willing to provide the commission with any additional staff and facilities required to enable it to do so.

In the meantime, the Government will postpone decisions on the review body's recommendations for chairmen and board members of nationalized industries. This will permit further consideration of this group of salaries, and an account of the royal commission's report on any decisions taken by the Government following that report.

Mr Wilson recognized that the need to phase the increases arose from their size and this in turn reflected the long interval which had elapsed. When outside salaries are increasing as rapidly as they have in recent years, it is clearly unsatisfactory that so long a period should elapse between reviews of salaries of public servants.

The Government therefore proposes to invite the review body in future to review these salaries annually. It is proposed that the next review should produce recommendations in respect of all the groups covered by the present report for rates of salary appropriate from April 1, 1976.

In its report, the review body states that the recommendations represent an average

The complete list of the existing and proposed salaries of senior civil servants and others submitted by the Boyle

Review Body on Top Salaries, mentioned in the Prime Minister's statement yesterday, is as follows:

	Current Salary £	Salary Payable from 1.1.76	Salary payable from 1.1.76 (Rate recd by review body) £
Senior grades in Higher Civil Service			
Head of Home Civil Service	17,850	20,175	23,000
Perm Sec to Cabinet	12,650	13,675	21,000
Second Perm Sec	15,350	17,175	21,000
Deputy Sec	11,100	14,000	15,000
Under-Sec	9,000	12,000	12,000
Senior officers of Armed Forces			
Adm of Fleet	16,350	18,675	23,000
Marshal of Royal Air Force	14,850	17,925	21,000
Admiral	11,350	14,000	15,000
Adm Civil Marshal	10,450	12,000	12,000
Vice-Adm	9,550	11,350	12,000
Lieut-Gen	8,650	10,350	12,000
Air Marshal	7,750	9,350	12,000
Pearl-Adm	6,850	8,350	12,000
Air Vice-Marshals	5,950	7,350	12,000
The Judiciary			
Lord Chief Justice	19,100	23,050*	27,000*
Judge of Appeal in Ord	17,850	21,175	24,500*
Masters in Ruling	12,650	13,675	21,000
Lord Pres of Court of Session	16,350	20,175	23,000
Lord Chief Justice Div (N Ireland)	15,800	19,550*	23,000
Lord Justice Clerk (Scotland)	16,350	18,675	22,500*
High Court Judge	15,350	17,175	21,000*
Judge of Court of Session	14,350	16,675	19,000*
Judg of Court of Appeal (N Ireland)	14,100	16,550	19,000*
Pres. Lands Trib	12,950	14,500	16,000
Chief Natl Ins Commissioner	14,100	14,800	15,500
Common Serjeant, mbr Lands Trib,	11,200	12,000	13,000
Natl Insurance Comm, Pres. of	10,400	11,200	13,000
Chm of Chancery, Adm Gen, Sheriff, Princ of Lthys, Chm Scotch Land Co, Recd of Bellies	9,550	10,350	11,000
Chm of Chancery, Sheriff, A Master of Ct of Protection, Chm Met Mag, Ct Jdg (N Ireland)	8,650	9,350	11,000
Chm of Chancery, Master Reg, Chm Indus Trib, Chm of Chancery, Registrar of Ct of Crim Appeal, Chm of Indus Trib	7,750	8,350	11,000
Masters and Registrar Supreme Ct	6,850	7,350	11,000

* Effective date of Increases July 26, 1975, and July 26, 1976.

† Effective date of increases for Chief Metropolitan Magistrate and Metropolitan Magistrate, July 17, 1975, and July 17, 1976.

servants covered by the top salary review body into line with the effective date for the pay increase in other parts of the non-industrial Civil Service.

Since that date will fall either three months after or, in the case of some members of the judiciary, three months before the dates upon which the second stage of the present increases will fall due for implementation, some transitional arrangements will be required and it may at that stage be necessary to consider some further staging of whatever increases the review body then recommends.

Mr Wilson said the review body would be asked to consider ministerial salaries under the same reference, but whatever the body's recommendations might be, the salaries of Cabinet ministers would not be changed before January 1, 1976.

In its report, the review body states that the recommendations represent an average

increase in overall remuneration at present rates, including threshold payments, of 28.8 per cent, and would cost an additional £5.1m in a full year.

On the same annual basis, it was estimated that the index of average salaries will have increased by 13.2 per cent, and the index of retail prices by 10.2 per cent.

John Charries writes from Knauf's, Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the

مكنا من الأصل

HOME NEWS

'Searching' scrutiny of motor industry by MPs next year

By Our Political Staff

In the aftermath of government financial support for British Leyland, the trade and industry committee of the Commons Expenditure Committee announced yesterday that they will be conducting an inquiry into the British motor vehicle industry. They plan "a searching and wide-ranging investigation lasting throughout the spring and most of the summer".

The subcommittee decided to take a particular interest in the structure and financing of the motor industry, its place in the economy and significance for a balance of payments, its export performance and potential, labour relations, profitability, productivity, and public interest.

Comparison will be made

with the motor vehicle industries overseas; and commercial vehicles, motor-cycles, and tractors will be included in the study.

Simultaneously, the general subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Mr Michael English, will be investigating the financing of public expenditure, covering public borrowing, taxation and oil. Because of the delicacy of some aspects of this inquiry it will not be open to the public.

The Select Committee on Nationalized Industries has decided to direct one subcommittee to examine the involvement of nationalized industries in the exploitation of North Sea oil and gas, and a second subcommittee to examine the ownership, management, and use of shipping by nationalized industries.

Heating restrictions to begin on January 13

Our Business News Staff

Restrictions on heating levels in buildings and on the use of electricity for advertising in daylight hours, announced by Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, on December 9, will come into force at midnight on Friday, January 12.

They are implemented by two orders published yesterday, the Electricity (Heating Control) Order 1974 and the Electricity (Advertising Lighting Control) Order 1974.

The heating order prohibits the use of fuel or electricity to heat non-domestic premises above a temperature of 68°F (20°C) except under licence.

The lighting order prohibits the use of electricity in daylight hours for illuminating advertising signs in windows or in the open except under licence.

The Electricity Council stated yesterday that the Government had approved a 5 per cent increase in electricity prices from January 1.

Gatwick strike threat to re-Christmas flights

Arthur Reed

Correspondent
Flight before Christmas into our of Gatwick, the second London airport, are threatened by a planned 24-hour strike by the British Airport Authority. The action is due to begin at midnight tomorrow but will be over in time for air and the airport to meet main holiday departure rush Christmas Eve.

The airports authority said yesterday that they had been faced by staff and trade union representatives of the dispute, which is in support of a claim a Gatwick allowance similar to London weighting allowances. British Caledonian, the major operator airline, who have main operating base at Gatwick, will be the operator affected. The airline said yesterday that they had arranged for all their long-haul flights to be operated on other airports. Passengers

on those services should check in at Gatwick at the normal times.

Short-haul services from Gatwick to Glasgow, Edinburgh, Manchester, Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam and Rotterdam will be cancelled during the strike.

Charter flights will operate, as will British Caledonian services of provincial airports such as Glasgow and Newcastle to points other than Gatwick.

Passenger who would have used British Caledonian short-haul services have all been booked on other airlines, most of them on British Airways. Those who are not notified by the airline were asked yesterday to telephone Crawley 7890 for information.

If the stoppage should be averted, British Caledonian will operate long-haul flights into and out of Gatwick as originally scheduled, but cancelled European and domestic services will not be reinstated.

Prosecution of roadmoor, IRSE 'a nullity'

Mr Elver Griffiths, aged 54, a dental nurse, won an action in the High Court yesterday against his conviction of assault a private summons by a constable in Broadmoor, a convicted murderer.

Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, presiding in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court, said the sum of £1,000, by magistrates at Bracknell, Berkshire, November 19 was a nullity.

Mr Griffiths, he said, was entitled to an order quashing his conviction and setting aside his sentence, a conditional discharge. The court would make an order early in the new year, in full reasons would be given.

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, the patient, said he was asking the court for leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

Mr Griffiths' conviction turned him from the protection of the law under the Mental Health Act, 1959, which provided that criminal proceedings could not be brought against him without leave of a High Court judge.

Mr Griffiths, at the magistrate's hearing, denied the patient's allegation that he struck twice in the presence of hisitors and claimed that he had put out his arm to stop a patient leaving with the visitors.

Mr Harry Woolf, for the Department of Health and Social Security, told the High Court yesterday that if the magistrate's conviction was right the administration of special mental patients and the work of the courts would be very difficult.

Last day for the recording angel of Westminster

By Philip Howard

The fastest pencil in Westminster laid down his notebook yesterday, when the Houses rose, and will retire from his official post of shorthand writer to the Houses of Parliament at the end of the year.

Mr Alan Kennedy has been the shorthand writer since 1951, and has been recording Parliament verbatim for more than 50 years, often having to scribble almost as fast as the Recording Angel on a bad day.

He reported the last trial of a peer by his peers, before that aristocratic right was extinguished, with a cast of thousands and processions of robed peers and judges into Westminster Hall, like a production of *Iolanthe* by Cecil B. de Mille. The peer on trial was Lord de Clifford, for some minor motoring offence, for which he was acquitted without having to state his defence.

When you ask Mr Kennedy how fast he could take notes in his prime, he replies: "As quick as anybody speaks; fast enough." This can mean more than 200 words a minute.

Mr Kennedy's mystery derives from a long and curious past, going back to the Gurney family. Thomas, the founding father, who died in 1770, invented Brachygraphy, a system so simple that its principles could be written on one side of a postcard.

Thomas' grandson, William Brodie Gurney, was appointed in 1813, the first such appointment in any legislature. Charles Dickens was a writer for Gurney's. Since then the Houses of Parliament have always seen fit to appoint

men of the officer who took over from him.

The association will be asking Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, to consider making grants, or low-interest loans, to enable hoteliers to install equipment.

Mr Derby added: "If a couple have spent £25,000 on buying a small hotel, then to be told a fire officer that they will have to spend a further £10,000 to meet the requirements of the Act could be a recipe for their ruin."

The association would be asking the Home Office to issue guide lines to fire officers to standardize fire precautions equipment required under the Act.

The London Fire Brigade said that since the Act came into force three years ago they had received applications for fire certificates from about 1,500 hotels and boarding houses. So far only 250 had been issued.

The association did not satisfy the demands of the officer who took over from him.

The association will be asking Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, to consider making grants, or low-interest loans, to enable hoteliers to install equipment.

Mr Derby added: "If a

State cash plea to make hotels safe

Tim Jones
Hundreds of small hotels will have to close unless government is forthcoming to subsidize the cost of implementing the Precautions Act, the British Hotels, Restaurants and Caterers' Association has said.

Hotellers were given some relief this week when Mr Gillett, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, moved an amendment to the Finance Bill allowing an offset expenditure on safety measures against tax. But the association says that alone would not be sufficient to prevent many small hotels from closing.

Mr Clive Derby, the association's chief executive, said that many people "the cost of implementing fire precautions required by the Act could be a last straw".

The association was absolutely

in favour of the Act and any other safety measures. But the way it was administered was sometimes ludicrous. Some fire officers tended to insist on absolutely maximum safeguards.

Mr Derby added: "If a couple have spent £25,000 on buying a small hotel, then to be told a fire officer that they will have to spend a further £10,000 to meet the requirements of the Act could be a recipe for their ruin."

The association would be asking the Home Office to issue guide lines to fire officers to standardize fire precautions equipment required under the Act.

In at least one case, after local government boundary changes a hotelier had been told that equipment he had installed at the behest of a fire officer did not satisfy the de-

mands of the officer who took over from him.

The association will be asking Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, to consider making grants, or low-interest loans, to enable hoteliers to install equipment.

Mr Derby added: "If a

couple have spent £25,000 on

buying a small hotel, then to be told a fire officer that they will have to spend a further £10,000 to meet the requirements of the Act could be a recipe for their ruin."

The association would be asking the Home Office to issue

guide lines to fire officers to

standardize fire precautions

equipment required under the

Act.

The London Fire Brigade

said that since the Act came

into force three years ago they

had received applications for

fire certificates from about

1,500 hotels and boarding

houses. So far only 250 had

been issued.

The association did not satisfy the demands of the officer who took over from him.

The association will be asking Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, to consider making grants, or low-interest loans, to enable hoteliers to install equipment.

Mr Derby added: "If a

couple have spent £25,000 on

buying a small hotel, then to be told a fire officer that they will have to spend a further £10,000 to meet the requirements of the Act could be a recipe for their ruin."

The association would be asking the Home Office to issue

guide lines to fire officers to

standardize fire precautions

equipment required under the

Act.

In at least one case, after

local government boundary

changes a hotelier had been

told that equipment he had

installed at the behest of a fire

officer did not satisfy the de-

mands of the officer who took

over from him.

The association will be asking Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, to consider making grants, or low-interest loans, to enable hoteliers to install equipment.

Mr Derby added: "If a

couple have spent £25,000 on

buying a small hotel, then to be told a fire officer that they will have to spend a further £10,000 to meet the requirements of the Act could be a recipe for their ruin."

The association would be asking the Home Office to issue

guide lines to fire officers to

standardize fire precautions

equipment required under the

Act.

In at least one case, after

local government boundary

changes a hotelier had been

told that equipment he had

installed at the behest of a fire

officer did not satisfy the de-

mands of the officer who took

over from him.

The association will be asking Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, to consider making grants, or low-interest loans, to enable hoteliers to install equipment.

Mr Derby added: "If a

couple have spent £25,000 on

buying a small hotel, then to be told a fire officer that they will have to spend a further £10,000 to meet the requirements of the Act could be a recipe for their ruin."

The association would be asking the Home Office to issue

guide lines to fire officers to

standardize fire precautions

equipment required under the

Act.

In at least one case, after

local government boundary

changes a hotelier had been

told that equipment he had

installed at the behest of a fire

officer did not satisfy the de-

mands of the officer who took

over from him.

The association will be asking Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, to consider making grants, or low-interest loans, to enable hoteliers to install equipment.

Mr Derby added: "If a

couple have spent £25,000 on

buying a small hotel, then to be told a fire officer that they will have to spend a further £10,000 to meet the requirements of the Act could be a recipe for their ruin."

The association would be asking the Home Office to issue

guide lines to fire officers to

standardize fire precautions

equipment required under the

Act.

In at least one case, after

local government boundary

changes a hotelier had been

told that equipment he had

installed at the behest of a fire

officer did not satisfy the de-

mands of the officer who took

Appointments Vacant

FERTILISER TRADER

Required now for our London based operation, an International trader with experience in Fertiliser and Fertiliser raw materials.

Box No. 0560 M, The Times

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

Gwynedd Archaeological Trust

Ymddiriedolaeth Arthaeolegol Gwynedd

Appointment of

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Applications are invited for this post which will become effective from 1st March 1975. The person appointed will act as Assistant to the Director who is responsible for the overall administration of the work of the trust. Candidates should hold a degree in archaeology and have experience of field work and excavation. A knowledge of Welsh is desirable. Salary £2,000 per annum. Closing date for applications 1 January. For further details from the Director, Mr R. B. White, 5 Gordons Terrace, Garth Road, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2RU.

GENERAL VACANCIES

SPEECH DRAFTER

Required sporadically for wide variety of topics. Must be experienced in writing on industrial / political / diplomatic affairs. Write Box No. 187, Streets Financial Ltd., 62 Wilson St., London, EC2A 2BU.

ACCOUNTANCY

ARTICLED CLERKS and transfers. Limited liability partnership. Starts now and 1975 to £2,450. Trainees seeking permanent posts. Details to Mr John Walker, B.A., F.C.A., Pownall Walker, 102 Newgate St., London, EC2R 5AA. Applications and resumes accepted. 50 temporary assignments. Tel. Mr John Walker, A.C.A. 01-323 1422.

SALES AND MARKETING

OPPORTUNITY

International company needs sales representative for unique automotive tie to garages; excellent remuneration.

For further information phone now Mr. D. Hensley, 01-307 2897.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

PORTUGUESE direct method teacher direct, J. Johnson, 100, and Feb. Tel. 01-323 1051.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

EFL TUTOR

Vacancy for tutor in EFL in recognized school with range of international courses, same on Continuous Education Bureau registered, state supernumerary scheme.—Please write Principal, School of English Studies, 26 Grimsthorpe Gardens, Folkestone, Kent.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

ACTRESS, MUSICAL and 2 young children want friendly living-in as maid for family in Dorset country town; own room available; ring Wimborne (020123) 61925.

WHOLE FOOD COOKING

needed for day care centre—please bed.—Mr. Higgins, Colchester 74723, eve.

YOUNG LADY required

to help look after villa in French ski resort this winter. £51 3597.

All PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY offers: 10% less £100. Call 87 Regent St., W.1 930 4757. E-mail: 487 4875.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED

ABUNDANT Cook-house-keepers, Gardeners, Cleaners, Girls, Kitchen, Housewives. Tel. 0567.

EDUCATIONAL

WOLSEY HALL

The Oxford Correspondence College offers individual instruction from qualified tutors in: **GENERAL, PROFESSIONAL, BUSINESS AND LEISURE COURSES.** Free Prospectus from The Principal, W. M. M. Milligan, M.B.E., T. M. M. Milligan, Mrs. W. M. Milligan, Hall Oxford, OX2 0PR. Tel. 0865 542501. Founded 1894. Accredited by C.A.C.C.

LANGUAGE TUITION CENTRES

SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

Secretarial and Language training. Recognised by Dept. of Employment. Courses in South Kensington. Prospectus from the Registrar, 102 Gloucester Rd., SW3. Tel. 01-582 3082. W.L.A. 40V. Tel. 01-637 0681/3.

OXFORD AND COUNTY

SECRETARIAL COLLEGE 34 St. James's, Oxford, Tel. 08066.

Residential Plans for Students Comprehensive secretarial training, including languages Courses 34 weeks. Prospectus

PROGRESSIVE SECRETARIAL COLLEGES, WIMBLEDON, SW12, 0815 3082. THEATRE VOCAL STUDIES, Merton St., W.1. Est. 1910; courses start at £100.00. Includes drama, speech, journalism and languages. also refreshers courses. 629 8334.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

University of Cambridge

BRODBANK FELLOWSHIPS

Full details available from:

the Secretary to the Management of the Brodbank Fund, Department of Applied Biology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambs, CB3 9EW. Applications must be submitted by 1 March, 1975. Must outline research project bearing on principles and practice of food preservation. Must include three copies of papers published or references thereto and names and addresses of at least two referees.

Candidates are advised to ascertain that there is a laboratory in Cambridge willing to accept their research project.

Full details available from:

the Secretary to the Management of the Brodbank Fund, Department of Applied Biology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambs, CB3 9EW. Applications must be submitted by 1 March, 1975. Must outline research project bearing on principles and practice of food preservation. Must include three copies of papers published or references thereto and names and addresses of at least two referees.

Candidates are advised to ascertain that there is a laboratory in Cambridge willing to accept their research project.

Full details available from:

the Secretary to the Management of the Brodbank Fund, Department of Applied Biology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambs, CB3 9EW. Applications must be submitted by 1 March, 1975. Must outline research project bearing on principles and practice of food preservation. Must include three copies of papers published or references thereto and names and addresses of at least two referees.

Candidates are advised to ascertain that there is a laboratory in Cambridge willing to accept their research project.

Full details available from:

the Secretary to the Management of the Brodbank Fund, Department of Applied Biology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambs, CB3 9EW. Applications must be submitted by 1 March, 1975. Must outline research project bearing on principles and practice of food preservation. Must include three copies of papers published or references thereto and names and addresses of at least two referees.

Candidates are advised to ascertain that there is a laboratory in Cambridge willing to accept their research project.

Full details available from:

the Secretary to the Management of the Brodbank Fund, Department of Applied Biology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambs, CB3 9EW. Applications must be submitted by 1 March, 1975. Must outline research project bearing on principles and practice of food preservation. Must include three copies of papers published or references thereto and names and addresses of at least two referees.

Candidates are advised to ascertain that there is a laboratory in Cambridge willing to accept their research project.

Full details available from:

the Secretary to the Management of the Brodbank Fund, Department of Applied Biology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambs, CB3 9EW. Applications must be submitted by 1 March, 1975. Must outline research project bearing on principles and practice of food preservation. Must include three copies of papers published or references thereto and names and addresses of at least two referees.

Candidates are advised to ascertain that there is a laboratory in Cambridge willing to accept their research project.

Full details available from:

the Secretary to the Management of the Brodbank Fund, Department of Applied Biology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambs, CB3 9EW. Applications must be submitted by 1 March, 1975. Must outline research project bearing on principles and practice of food preservation. Must include three copies of papers published or references thereto and names and addresses of at least two referees.

Candidates are advised to ascertain that there is a laboratory in Cambridge willing to accept their research project.

Full details available from:

the Secretary to the Management of the Brodbank Fund, Department of Applied Biology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambs, CB3 9EW. Applications must be submitted by 1 March, 1975. Must outline research project bearing on principles and practice of food preservation. Must include three copies of papers published or references thereto and names and addresses of at least two referees.

Candidates are advised to ascertain that there is a laboratory in Cambridge willing to accept their research project.

Full details available from:

the Secretary to the Management of the Brodbank Fund, Department of Applied Biology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambs, CB3 9EW. Applications must be submitted by 1 March, 1975. Must outline research project bearing on principles and practice of food preservation. Must include three copies of papers published or references thereto and names and addresses of at least two referees.

Candidates are advised to ascertain that there is a laboratory in Cambridge willing to accept their research project.

Full details available from:

the Secretary to the Management of the Brodbank Fund, Department of Applied Biology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambs, CB3 9EW. Applications must be submitted by 1 March, 1975. Must outline research project bearing on principles and practice of food preservation. Must include three copies of papers published or references thereto and names and addresses of at least two referees.

Candidates are advised to ascertain that there is a laboratory in Cambridge willing to accept their research project.

Full details available from:

the Secretary to the Management of the Brodbank Fund, Department of Applied Biology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambs, CB3 9EW. Applications must be submitted by 1 March, 1975. Must outline research project bearing on principles and practice of food preservation. Must include three copies of papers published or references thereto and names and addresses of at least two referees.

Candidates are advised to ascertain that there is a laboratory in Cambridge willing to accept their research project.

Full details available from:

the Secretary to the Management of the Brodbank Fund, Department of Applied Biology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambs, CB3 9EW. Applications must be submitted by 1 March, 1975. Must outline research project bearing on principles and practice of food preservation. Must include three copies of papers published or references thereto and names and addresses of at least two referees.

Candidates are advised to ascertain that there is a laboratory in Cambridge willing to accept their research project.

Full details available from:

the Secretary to the Management of the Brodbank Fund, Department of Applied Biology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambs, CB3 9EW. Applications must be submitted by 1 March, 1975. Must outline research project bearing on principles and practice of food preservation. Must include three copies of papers published or references thereto and names and addresses of at least two referees.

Candidates are advised to ascertain that there is a laboratory in Cambridge willing to accept their research project.

Full details available from:

the Secretary to the Management of the Brodbank Fund, Department of Applied Biology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambs, CB3 9EW. Applications must be submitted by 1 March, 1975. Must outline research project bearing on principles and practice of food preservation. Must include three copies of papers published or references thereto and names and addresses of at least two referees.

Candidates are advised to ascertain that there is a laboratory in Cambridge willing to accept their research project.

Full details available from:

the Secretary to the Management of the Brodbank Fund, Department of Applied Biology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambs, CB3 9EW. Applications must be submitted by 1 March, 1975. Must outline research project bearing on principles and practice of food preservation. Must include three copies of papers published or references thereto and names and addresses of at least two referees.

Candidates are advised to ascertain that there is a laboratory in Cambridge willing to accept their research project.

Full details available from:

the Secretary to the Management of the Brodbank Fund, Department of Applied Biology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambs, CB3 9EW. Applications must be submitted by 1 March, 1975. Must outline research project bearing on principles and practice of food preservation. Must include three copies of papers published or references thereto and names and addresses of at least two referees.

Candidates are advised to ascertain that there is a laboratory in Cambridge willing to accept their research project.

Full details available from:

the Secretary to the Management of the Brodbank Fund, Department of Applied Biology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambs, CB3 9EW. Applications must be submitted by 1 March, 1975. Must outline research project bearing on principles and practice of food preservation. Must include three copies of papers published or references thereto and names and addresses of at least two referees.

Candidates are advised to ascertain that there is a laboratory in Cambridge willing to accept their research project.

Full details available from:

the Secretary to the Management of the Brodbank Fund, Department of Applied Biology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambs, CB3 9EW. Applications must be submitted by 1 March, 1975. Must outline research project bearing on principles and practice of food preservation. Must include three copies of papers published or references thereto and names and addresses of at least two referees.

Candidates are advised to ascertain that there is a laboratory in Cambridge willing to accept their research project.

Full details available from:

the Secretary to the Management of the Brodbank Fund, Department of Applied Biology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambs, CB3 9EW. Applications must be submitted by 1 March, 1975. Must outline research project bearing on principles and practice of food preservation. Must include three copies of papers published or references thereto and names and addresses of at least two referees.

Candidates are advised to ascertain that there is a laboratory in Cambridge willing to accept their research project.

Full details available from:

the Secretary to the Management of the Brodbank Fund, Department of Applied Biology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambs, CB3 9EW. Applications must be submitted by 1 March, 1975. Must outline research project bearing on principles and practice of food preservation. Must include three copies of papers published or references thereto and names and addresses of at least two referees.

Candidates are advised to ascertain that there is a laboratory in Cambridge willing to accept their research project.

Full details available from:

the Secretary to the Management of the Brodbank Fund, Department of Applied Biology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambs, CB3 9EW. Applications must be submitted by 1 March, 1975. Must outline research project bearing on principles and practice of food preservation. Must include three copies of papers published or references thereto and names and addresses of at least two referees.

Candidates are advised to ascertain that there is a laboratory in Cambridge willing to accept their research project.

Full details available from:

the Secretary to the Management of the Brodbank Fund, Department of Applied Biology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambs, CB3 9EW. Applications must be submitted by 1 March, 1975. Must outline research project bearing on principles and practice of food preservation. Must include three copies of papers published or references thereto and names and addresses of at least two referees.

Candidates are advised to ascertain that there is a laboratory in Cambridge willing to accept their research project.

Full details available from:

the Secretary to the Management of the Brodbank Fund, Department of Applied Biology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambs, CB3 9EW. Applications must be submitted by 1 March, 1975. Must outline research project bearing on principles and practice of food preservation. Must include three copies of papers published or references thereto and names and addresses of at least two referees.

Candidates are advised to ascertain that there is a laboratory in Cambridge willing to accept their research project.

Full details available from:

the Secretary to the Management of the Brodbank Fund, Department of Applied Biology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, Cambs, CB3 9EW. Applications must be submitted by 1 March, 1975. Must outline research project bearing on principles and practice of food preservation. Must include three copies of papers published or references thereto and names and addresses of at least two referees.

Candidates are advised to ascertain that there is a laboratory in Cambridge willing to accept their research project.

OVERSEAS



كذا من الأصل

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

MONDAY, 13 JANUARY at 8 p.m.

World Van Wyck presents
Only London appearance this season

MALCUZYNSKI

Pianist in C minor, Op. 40 No. 1
Nocturne in C sharp minor, Op. 37 No. 1
Slowly
Valerie d'Orbigny
Schubert: No. 3 in E major, Op. 20
C. 50. £1.75 £1.20. Mso. 55p from Hall 101-928 3191 & Agents

Susan Fleetwood: work as therapy

The magic of Elgar



Photograph by Robin Lawrence

Susan Fleetwood plays Imogen in the RSC's production of *Cymbeline*, which opened at the Aldwych last Thursday. It has been a busy season for her, with appearances in *Summerfolk*, *Comrades*, and the forthcoming *Louie's Labour's Lost*. She is also recording her role as the Chorus leader in *Murder in the Cathedral* for Argo. "I joined the RSC in 1967 from Liverpool, where I was a founder member of the Everyman, straight from RADA. We did everything ourselves, I think we all got £7 a week. The fireman was the highest paid of the lot, he got £15, and he didn't do anything but walk around during performances making sure that things were fireproof. I stayed there for two years, it was fantastic experience, lots and lots of leading parts. I think I was the only woman who stuck it because it was pretty tough, and one was working extraordinary hours—just working on adrenaline and emotion."

If she remembers those days with fondness, it is because of the friends she made in the company, many of whom went on to join the National and the RSC. "You have instant and complete contact with them, because you went through the hard times together".

Susan Fleetwood started out with the Theatreground company in Stratford, actors who, when not working in the main house "went off to all sorts of places—gigs—that's what they were—in schools, village halls, church halls with terrible echoes, three or four in the audience—you didn't know sometimes what you'd find".

Unlike a number of young actresses at Stratford who spend quite a lot of time disguised as soldiers, priests, townfolk and murderers, Susan Fleetwood feels she was lucky. "I got good parts immediately, and then I went on to London in *The Relapse* with Donald Sinden." She played Amanda, the dowdy wife. "I didn't have the courage then to do anything with it—such a dull little mouse. When you are acting what seems to be a boring character then one's got to be fairly resourceful to avoid being actually boring to the audience." Then there was *Criminals* by José Tiran, the Cuban playwright, a three-hander with Brenda Bruce and Barrie Ingham. "We were on stage practically the whole time. I loved it—wild and wonderful, though I nearly lost my thumb at one performance. There were two enormous kitchen knives that had to be fairly sharp, as I had to cut a piece of cloth—that particular night I had a temperature of 103, but couldn't go on—it would have been pretty difficult for an understudy—and the stage manager had taken the knives to be sharpened by a professional sharpener and they were like razors—I didn't feel any pain at all on stage, I suppose it was the adrenalin. I still have the scars."

This was followed by Regan to Eric Porter's *Lear* at Stratford. "I wasn't at all happy that season—I played Audrey in a revival, probably because I was the same sort of shape and fitted the costumes, and there was no time for invention and fun. *Lear* depressed me. I get terribly affected by the place I am in, and *Lear* was played in a grey box, and was very long, and nobody

seemed very happy, anyway. I stayed up in Stratford, and there was a total change of mood for *Pericles*, with Ian Richardson—from the grey box and grey tweed suit, and I loved it. Visually it was so exciting I really wanted to go out and see it. That season was a very happy experience."

She decided to leave the Company for a while. There are obviously enormous benefits from working in a company, but there are hazards in working with colleagues who know your work extremely well. "When I am working with mates continuously, for a very long time, I do something new people are inclined to say 'It's Sue, doing her thing', and that I find inhibiting. Working with new people can give you a new lease of life. After you have been away, working with the old chums again is marvellous."

She joined the Cambridge Theatre Company, with Richard Correll ("a dear, dear friend") and played Nina in *The Seagull* with Lila Kedrova. "My happiest times have been in Chekhov—most actors will tell you that." She also played Silvia in *The Recruiting Officer* with Ian McKellen, also a close friend. "I'm always having to dress up as a boy. I have a deep voice, and if you are tall as well, as I am, it pays dividends in Shakespeare."

Susan Fleetwood found herself enjoying enormously the experience of filming *The Watercress Girl*, an episode of the "Country Matters" series for television. "I'd really like to make films. I might even think of giving up the stage. But it's a pity that films seem to be petering out. Anyway, I don't fit into the scheme of the doll or the bird, which is what a lot of film makers still think."

Acting, she feels, is really her whole life. "It is the thing which stops me going mad. I think the job is therapy for me. Without it I don't know what I would do—I think it

would be something near madness. I am really very grateful for being employed! If I get time off, I don't know what to do with it, and get the feeling that I am never going to work again. I read plays (I don't read books much) and I am a terribly slow reader, I have an eye condition which makes reading a tremendous effort, and I go slowly through everything, acting as if I go along, and if I don't understand it, I go back and back again.

"I do have amazing energy, but it has been taxed over Strindberg's *Comrades*—it's absolutely mad, the most raw emotions. I have found it the most naked-making form of acting, and it has been sharper to work on. I found myself having to think of how much one was having to disclose of one's own identity, one's very personal thoughts. The nerve endings are exposed and quivering. I have even found it very difficult to learn the lines, which has never been a problem with me—difficult, I think, because of the content of the piece." Playing in *Summerfolk*, she has found herself in tears over the sadness inherent both in the play and the pathetic, tragic-comic part she plays.

In the New Year she goes with the RSC to America for a tour with *Summerfolk* and *Louie's Labour's Lost*. She has been there before, in 1964 with RADA, playing Lady Macbeth and Rosalind, and is sorry that they won't be appearing on the West Coast, so that she could catch up with her brother, who is the Fleetwood in Fleetwood Mac, now permanently in the States.

The RSC's season ends in May. "After that is oblivion. I simply don't know whether the company will ask me to do something or not—I'd love to make a film, but that's pie in the sky... I like cooking and things like that when I'm not working. I like to sit at home, and my ideal is to light a real fire and cook a lovely meal and have some friends round, and have a cosy evening in compensation for all the shakes and quivers of it all."

Philippa Toomey

RPO/Groves
Festival Hall / Radio 3

William Mann

Elgar's second symphony is as eloquent and treasurable a major work as any in the romantic orchestral repertoire, even though it will be argued that the first theme of the finale is too inflexible to sustain its context after three superbly felt and invented movements, mastery tumbling over the brink of their containing structures.

I have believed this, through more or less effective performances, ever since, as a schoolboy, I heard Sir Adrian Boult conduct it (and especially after playing the cymbals in student performances)—there is a natural clash at the recapitulation in the first movement which is only equalled by the ones at the end of the overture to *Die Meistersinger*. Faith was often strained when other conductors were in

charge, sometimes even by the less youthful Boult. On Thursday, when Sir Charles Groves conducted the work, there was no doubt at all.

Elgar devotees have their own collection of favourite interpretations: *Gerontius* conducted by Alan Kirby, Menuhin's youthful recording of the violin concerto, the English youth's own recording of the cello concerto, Monteux, Casals, the cellist's soft string chords in the Larghetto, and also in the first movement, come to that. The first and last movements started uneasily: for the rest it was an interpretation strong in appreciation, slowly matured so that the immediate eloquence, left further delights to be remembered subsequently—like the artlessness of a great wine.

In the first half of the concert, Brendel gave a characteristic reading of Beethoven's fourth piano concerto, part of the moderate pace for the finale which helped the fugato part of the development; and the coda before it, but not much else. Now and then a melody (second subjects of first and last movements, for instance) sounded starved of legato line. The lead-back to

the first movement's recapitulation almost stopped dead. But it was nevertheless a glorious performance, and the funeral slow movement approached perfection in noble expression and attention to detail.

The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, indeed, covered itself in glory—the rapid woodwind in the scherzo and the terrifying thud of its trio section, the exquisite soft string chords in the Larghetto, and also in the first movement, come to that. The first and last movements started uneasily: for the rest it was an interpretation strong in appreciation, slowly matured so that the immediate eloquence, left further delights to be remembered subsequently—like the artlessness of a great wine.

Like fruit my soul/Till the tree die". Terence Wilton's Posthumus sings in the midst of the farcical reunions; and the line is not lost.

Mr. Wilton replaces Tim Pigott-Smith in this most ungraceful Shakespearean lead; but the other main casting remains unchanged. In the past six months the company have intensified the contrast between the heights and depths of the piece, seizing in particular on every opportunity for mock heroics. David Suchet as the faithful Pisano slams home his line about not having had a wink of sleep last night while preparing to put a sword through Imogen. Meanwhile, you are given written gladly about these at length, but all was swamped by the magic of the Elgar.

Cymbeline
Aldwych

Irving Wardle

"Unresisting imbecility" was Johnson's famous phrase for the plot of *Cymbeline*: but not for the play's other elements. And the main strategy of this Stratford transfer is to save the marvels of the text from getting entangled in its labyrinth of incredible incident. Action may be a dramatic priority, but when you recollect that attempts have been made to unify *Cymbeline* by treating it as the Ur-text for *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, it is easy to go along with the approach preferred by the RSC directorate (Barry Kyle, John Barton, and Clifford Williams).

This consists of enlarging

Antony Peebles

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Max Harrison

Antony Peebles' account of the Bach-Busoni Chaconne was distinguished in several departments of piano playing, yet not for the play's other elements. And the main strategy of this Stratford transfer is to save the marvels of the text from getting entangled in its labyrinth of incredible incident. Action may be a dramatic priority, but when you recollect that attempts have been made to unify *Cymbeline* by treating it as the Ur-text for *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, it is easy to go along with the approach preferred by the RSC directorate (Barry Kyle, John Barton, and Clifford Williams).

This consists of enlarging

the small part of Cornelius into a moderator-like Gower in *Pericles*; between the play and the spectator, Jeffery Dench plays him as a wry, silver-haired old party, always on hand to supply basic information for a battle too complicated to act out. More important, he sets the tone of the occasion as a fairy-tale in which anything can happen, take it or leave it. "The scene changes to Italy", he remarks with a helpless shrug; and in the hysterical final pile-up of reunions and long-lost moles on the neck, he brings the house down with a panicky: "O God, I left out one thing!"

You are, in short, encouraged to laugh at the play, with the result that sympathies are left open to its periodic ascents into high ceremony, sexual passion, and great poetry. "Hang there

it out," Mr. Wilton replaces Tim Pigott-Smith in this most ungraceful Shakespearean lead; but the other main casting remains unchanged. In the past six months the company have intensified the contrast between the heights and depths of the piece, seizing in particular on every opportunity for mock heroics. David Suchet as the faithful Pisano slams home his line about not having had a wink of sleep last night while preparing to put a sword through Imogen. Meanwhile, you are given written gladly about these at length, but all was swamped by the magic of the Elgar.

Mr. Wilton replaces Tim Pigott-Smith in this most ungraceful Shakespearean lead; but the other main casting remains unchanged. In the past six months the company have intensified the contrast between the heights and depths of the piece, seizing in particular on every opportunity for mock heroics. David Suchet as the faithful Pisano slams home his line about not having had a wink of sleep last night while preparing to put a sword through Imogen. Meanwhile, you are given written gladly about these at length, but all was swamped by the magic of the Elgar.

Instead, we had Ravel's *Gaspard de la Nuit*, that, again, being a summation in so far as it is the composer's finest piano work, the one that he significantly did not orchestrate. It is extremely difficult to play, the last movement, *Scars*, proverbially so, yet one scarcely thought of virtuosity on Thursday, due to the poise intended.

Brahms might well have orchestrated his F minor Sonata, symphony for piano that it is, though Mr. Peebles gave a heroic performance. It was one, however, that smoothed some of the first movement's more aggressive edges, although the scherzo was more direct. Mr. Peebles's sensitivity was again to the fore in the Andante, where there was much tender playing, beautifully controlled.

Instead, we had Ravel's *Gaspard de la Nuit*, that, again, being a summation in so far as it is the composer's finest piano work, the one that he significantly did not orchestrate. It is extremely difficult to play, the last movement, *Scars*, proverbially so, yet one scarcely thought of virtuosity on Thursday, due to the poise intended.

Instead, we had Ravel's *Gaspard de la Nuit*, that, again, being a summation in so far as it is the composer's finest piano work, the one that he significantly did not orchestrate. It is extremely difficult to play, the last movement, *Scars*, proverbially so, yet one scarcely thought of virtuosity on Thursday, due to the poise intended.

Instead, we had Ravel's *Gaspard de la Nuit*, that, again, being a summation in so far as it is the composer's finest piano work, the one that he significantly did not orchestrate. It is extremely difficult to play, the last movement, *Scars*, proverbially so, yet one scarcely thought of virtuosity on Thursday, due to the poise intended.

Instead, we had Ravel's *Gaspard de la Nuit*, that, again, being a summation in so far as it is the composer's finest piano work, the one that he significantly did not orchestrate. It is extremely difficult to play, the last movement, *Scars*, proverbially so, yet one scarcely thought of virtuosity on Thursday, due to the poise intended.

Instead, we had Ravel's *Gaspard de la Nuit*, that, again, being a summation in so far as it is the composer's finest piano work, the one that he significantly did not orchestrate. It is extremely difficult to play, the last movement, *Scars*, proverbially so, yet one scarcely thought of virtuosity on Thursday, due to the poise intended.

Instead, we had Ravel's *Gaspard de la Nuit*, that, again, being a summation in so far as it is the composer's finest piano work, the one that he significantly did not orchestrate. It is extremely difficult to play, the last movement, *Scars*, proverbially so, yet one scarcely thought of virtuosity on Thursday, due to the poise intended.

Instead, we had Ravel's *Gaspard de la Nuit*, that, again, being a summation in so far as it is the composer's finest piano work, the one that he significantly did not orchestrate. It is extremely difficult to play, the last movement, *Scars*, proverbially so, yet one scarcely thought of virtuosity on Thursday, due to the poise intended.

Instead, we had Ravel's *Gaspard de la Nuit*, that, again, being a summation in so far as it is the composer's finest piano work, the one that he significantly did not orchestrate. It is extremely difficult to play, the last movement, *Scars*, proverbially so, yet one scarcely thought of virtuosity on Thursday, due to the poise intended.

Instead, we had Ravel's *Gaspard de la Nuit*, that, again, being a summation in so far as it is the composer's finest piano work, the one that he significantly did not orchestrate. It is extremely difficult to play, the last movement, *Scars*, proverbially so, yet one scarcely thought of virtuosity on Thursday, due to the poise intended.

Instead, we had Ravel's *Gaspard de la Nuit*, that, again, being a summation in so far as it is the composer's finest piano work, the one that he significantly did not orchestrate. It is extremely difficult to play, the last movement, *Scars*, proverbially so, yet one scarcely thought of virtuosity on Thursday, due to the poise intended.

Instead, we had Ravel's *Gaspard de la Nuit*, that, again, being a summation in so far as it is the composer's finest piano work, the one that he significantly did not orchestrate. It is extremely difficult to play, the last movement, *Scars*, proverbially so, yet one scarcely thought of virtuosity on Thursday, due to the poise intended.

Instead, we had Ravel's *Gaspard de la Nuit*, that, again, being a summation in so far as it is the composer's finest piano work, the one that he significantly did not orchestrate. It is extremely difficult to play, the last movement, *Scars*, proverbially so, yet one scarcely thought of virtuosity on Thursday, due to the poise intended.

Instead, we had Ravel's *Gaspard de la Nuit*, that, again, being a summation in so far as it is the composer's finest piano work, the one that he significantly did not orchestrate. It is extremely difficult to play, the last movement, *Scars*, proverbially so, yet one scarcely thought of virtuosity on Thursday, due to the poise intended.

Instead, we had Ravel's *Gaspard de la Nuit*, that, again, being a summation in so far as it is the composer's finest piano work, the one that he significantly did not orchestrate. It is extremely difficult to play, the last movement, *Scars*, proverbially so, yet one scarcely thought of virtuosity on Thursday, due to the poise intended.

Instead, we had Ravel's *Gaspard de la Nuit*, that, again, being a summation in so far as it is the composer's finest piano work, the one that he significantly did not orchestrate. It is extremely difficult to play, the last movement, *Scars*, proverbially so, yet one scarcely thought of virtuosity on Thursday, due to the poise intended.

Instead, we had Ravel's *Gaspard de la Nuit*, that, again, being a summation in so far as it is the composer's finest piano work, the one that he significantly did not orchestrate. It is extremely difficult to play, the last movement, *Scars*, proverbially so, yet one scarcely thought of virtuosity on Thursday, due to the poise intended.

Instead, we had Ravel's *Gaspard de la Nuit*, that, again, being a summation in so far as it is the composer's finest piano work, the one that he significantly did not orchestrate. It is extremely difficult to play, the last movement, *Scars*, proverbially so, yet one scarcely thought of virtuosity on Thursday, due to the poise intended.

English National Opera
is back in action

Full schedule of published
performances and the New Year over Christmas
London Coliseum:
01-836 3161

The National Theatre at the Old Vic 928 7616
Today 2.15 & 7.30

Peter Nichols comedy
The Freeway
Irene Handl is as gorgeously Irene Handl as ever

Last Performances

Hell's kitchen with a great cuisine

New York, New York, is a monstrous town, the price is up but the morale is down, the people live in a hole in the ground: New York, New York, it's a monstrous town—old folk song. Neil Simon, New York's national playwright, has just produced his annual play. It is called God's favourite, and it is a comedy about a modern job. Job, you must understand, is a sort of New York folk hero. If we were a new testament town, we would probably call him St. Job. As it is, New York Christians just have to identify with St. Sebastian. New Yorkers grow accustomed to living in the path of the thunderbolt, or the wake of the garbage truck.

At this time of the year, most good New Yorkers expect to be slightly maimed. For example, I at present have only one

مكتبة الأصل

Saturday Bazaar

Collectors

Build your own Reproduction Mantel Clock



- The ideal Christmas gift for those with a taste for the unusual.
- Very simple to assemble.
- Elegant wooden case can be stained to individual requirements.
- Easy to follow instructions given.
- All working parts guaranteed.
- The finished clock stands approximately 7½ high.

Gives a great sense of achievement on completion. This clock is on offer from the London Collector's Bureau at a special price of £12.50 including postage. All orders despatched this week will be sent immediately. Send cheque/b.n.o. or money-order. Tel: 01-836 5180. Collectors Bureau, 15 Shorts Gardens, London, W.C.2. Our office is now open Mon.-Fri. 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Tel: 01-836 5180.



The Churchill Centenary Collection

The sterling silver designed by John Spencer-Churchill and each of ten items decorated with original Churchillian motifs. Complete with a detailed colour brochure sent on request.

GARRARD, The Crown Jewellers, 125 Regent Street, London, W.1. Tel: 01-734 7020.

STOOSHINOFF FINE ART
13 Brook Street, London, W.1
01-629 2052
An exhibition
of
Surrealist Paintings
by
HENRY ORKIN
Monday-Saturday

VITIQUE TABLE SILVER
High Quality Silver and
Silver Plate such as candle-
sticks, flatware, etc. All designs
and quality. Order without
delay. We are prompt in our
service and knowledge. Please telephone,
call or write to:
"OLD BOND STREET".
Tel: 01-932 1306.

YVONNE'S Grandeur Guards, Box
12, Handicrafts Workshops
Heddon St., 330 framed Sanders
Road, 104 High St. Tel.
01-520 2240. Specializing in
ANTIQUES, MIRRORS, PRINTS &
PAINTINGS. Gilt frames, etc.
Linen Bids. Clevedon, Avon.

ANTIQUE DEALERS, personal
service for buying Jewelry,
Silver and Plate. You may
not be able to visit our premises
where valuations are made
but we offer the highest prices. Victor Crochet
Ltd., 104 High St. Tel: 01-520 2240.

WE AND YOUR CARVING
Museum of the Royal
Society of Sculptors in
association with
David Jones Ltd., 104 High
St., London, W.1. Tel:
01-2323. Restoration carried
out.

PAINTINGS WANTED 10th-
11th Century. All kinds of
Antique Art.

YVONNE'S Grandeur Guards, Box
12, Handicrafts Workshops
Heddon St., 330 framed Sanders
Road, 104 High St. Tel.
01-520 2240. Specializing in
ANTIQUES, MIRRORS, PRINTS &
PAINTINGS. Gilt frames, etc.
Linen Bids. Clevedon, Avon.

ANTIQUES, MIRRORS,
PAINTINGS, ETC. Tel: 01-520 2240.



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

TEMPORARY LULL

There would be only one reason for anything but happy at the prospect of a Christmas lull in the Provisional IRA's campaign of killing, maiming and destruction of property. That reason could be that a British government had in return met conditions which implied that it was losing its political will to defeat the IRA campaign or that was depriving itself of the means to do so.

Mr Merlyn Rees's statement in reply to the IRA's overtures voids that impression. For the continuity of its ten-day lull it ad required "a cessation of aggressive military activity by Crown forces", an end to all aids and harassments, and no entry by the police into "areas where they are not accepted". So that Mr Rees has said that specific undertakings will be given, but that "the actions of security forces will be related to any activity which may occur". That is a safe reply, except that it does not put beyond doubt that the essential tasks of law enforcement must not cease because the IRA is temporarily lying low. And the essential tasks of law enforcement include detection of crime, search for illegally held arms and explosives, and the arrest of suspected criminals.

As for the IRA's proposals for permanent ceasefire which might follow on the successful conclusion of its temporary truce, Mr Rees said that the Government had neither discussed nor considered any proposals. He confined himself to observing that "a genuine and sustained cessation of violence would create over a period a new situation". It would, but the situation is one that would have to be exploited with great prudence.

The IRA's war aims include the condition that the British government abdicates its responsibilities in Northern Ireland irrespective of the

wishes of the people there. There is no evidence that the IRA has dropped, or ever would drop, that condition to any settlement agreed by it. The condition cannot be accepted; and if any British government were seen to be interested in it, it would swiftly lose control of the situation in Ulster where bloodshed could be expected on a scale much larger than anything witnessed so far.

There are no grounds for political parleys with the Provisional IRA. Any suspension of killing by them can be welcomed for what it is. Certain limited, tactical, non-political responses can be tried to prolong these lulls so far as possible. But no deal can be done with the IRA, and none should be attempted, until that organization is so weakened as to be defeated, or until it finally becomes sickened by its own murderous methods and unmistakably abandons hostilities.

The IRA is unlikely to be reduced to either of those conditions so long as it is nourished by hope that its terrorism is denting the will of the British government and people. It thrives on concessions. Ulster Protestants know that, which is why they are so suspicious of conciliatory moves by United Kingdom ministers in which they find signs of overt or covert connivance to the IRA.

Some of them have been taking that view of the compensation payments just made to the relatives of the thirteen boys and men shot dead in Londonderry on January 30, 1972. The soldiers who fired or might have fired the shots were exculpated by Lord Widgery. No legal liability to pay compensation has been accepted or ought to be. On the other hand Lord Widgery found that none of the dead were proved to have been shot while handling a firearm or bomb, though there were strong suspicions that some of them had been

doing so earlier in the afternoon and others had been closely supporting them.

On the republican side it is believed with passion that a deep wrong was done by the army that day. On this side it must be admitted that there was military over-reaction to a vicious riot, that the over-reaction had tragic consequences, and that some at least of the dead died by misadventure. In all the circumstances it was right to make ex gratia payments, though it would be naive to expect much reciprocation of "the spirit of good will and conciliation" in which they were offered.

Another irritant is the large sums in damages that are being won in the Northern Ireland courts by republicans who have been unlawfully maltreated at the hands of the security forces. "If there is public money to be flung around it should go to the victims of the IRA not its sympathizers".

In the first place, there are comprehensive arrangements for all those in Northern Ireland who suffer criminal injuries and for the dependents of those killed in terrorist incidents. Some £1m has been paid out since 1968 to over 10,000 persons. The widows and children of soldiers who are killed on duty are covered by the Defence Department. The rates were raised earlier this year, and most of the money comes in the form of a pension. There is a good case for saying more should be done for them, but it is quite wrong to say that they are less generously treated than the recipients of ex gratia payments.

But the main reason for swallowing resentment is that even, perhaps especially, in conditions of suppressed civil war the constitutional government must not let go of the principles of law and equity in its treatment of all citizens alike. Those are after all an important part of the ground on which it stands and fights.

past decade has reached the point where the targets of future numbers are being revised downwards. Of course it is true that there are many schools whose problems are so great that they find it hard to recruit staff and harder to keep them. But special difficulties need special solutions, and the large awards made earlier this year for teachers working in London, and in problem schools should have gone far towards doing so. The same considerations apply in Scotland, where a further agreement over problem schools, involving higher pay and extra schools is now under discussion.

The important point of contention in the profession is whether it is right to award so much more to senior staff than to those who are at the beginning of their careers: a higher percentage of a higher salary. It is right, and it has been needed for some time. Teaching needs a more satisfactory career structure in which experience and responsibility are properly rewarded, and as the report shows awards over the past ten years have greatly narrowed the gap between senior and junior staff (in fact the latter have almost kept pace with the movement of salaries generally).

The important point of contention in the profession is whether it is right to award so much more to senior staff than to those who are at the beginning of their careers: a higher percentage of a higher salary. It is right, and it has been needed for some time. Teaching needs a more satisfactory career structure in which experience and responsibility are properly rewarded, and as the report shows awards over the past ten years have greatly narrowed the gap between senior and junior staff (in fact the latter have almost kept pace with the movement of salaries generally). Threshold payments, which are at a flat rate, have still further improved their relative position since May 24.

The picture the report gives of the state of the profession is rather less black than some that have been painted. There is no overall shortage of teachers, nor any increase in the number who leave the profession early, nor any strong cause for disquiet about the quality of entrants. A steady improvement of pupil-teacher ratios over the top.

such church in Bristol, which a few years ago was declared redundant, this year gave away about £10,000 to overseas missions.

The major exception to all this is those areas, particularly in inner-city and industrial areas, where the Church is unusually weak in human and material resources. But this problem cannot be overcome until the whole Church (not just the clergy), begin to treat Britain as a missionary situation, and move wherever possible, to where the need is greatest.

Our financial crisis is the inevitable result of a faith crisis which has been with us for some years. The Church needs more faith, not more money. When the faith crisis is solved, the money will take care of itself.

Yours sincerely,

MICHAEL HARPER, Director,

Fountain Trust, 22 Spencer Road,

East Molesey, Surrey.

On this basis, the "single payments" made to an author would come in a lump at a time when his earnings are at a peak, and attracting the highest rate of income tax. Thus, instead of helping him over the lean periods (which for some can be very long indeed) when he most needs it—and while his book is still being read out of the libraries—part or much of his PLR might go to avoid what would be a grave blow to the liturgical life of the Cathedral, and indeed the whole country. There

for administrators to administer. But it looks like being extremely unfair to authors for fiscal reasons, if no other. It is a reasonable assumption that librarians will purchase the author's new work soon after its first appearance, almost certainly during the three years over which royalties may now be spread out for tax purposes—yet readers could continue to take that book out of libraries for the rest of the author's lifetime.

On this basis, the "single payments" made to an author would come in a lump at a time when his earnings are at a peak, and attracting the highest rate of income tax. Thus, instead of helping him over the lean periods (which for some can be very long indeed) when he most needs it—and while his book is still being read out of the libraries—part or much of his PLR might go to avoid what would be a grave blow to the liturgical life of the Cathedral, and indeed the whole country. There

is such church in Bristol, which a few years ago was declared redundant, this year gave away about £10,000 to overseas missions.

The major exception to all this is those areas, particularly in inner-city and industrial areas, where the Church is unusually weak in human and material resources. But this problem cannot be overcome until the whole Church (not just the clergy), begin to treat Britain as a missionary situation, and move wherever possible, to where the need is greatest.

Our financial crisis is the inevitable result of a faith crisis which has been with us for some years. The Church needs more faith, not more money. When the faith crisis is solved, the money will take care of itself.

Yours sincerely,

ALISTAIR HORNE,

Membury House, Ramsbury, Wiltshire.

The Church's needs

From the Reverend Michael Harper

Sir, The present financial crisis in

the Church of England (and other

denominations) should be seen for

what it is, a vote of no confidence by a great many lay people in the

Church itself. For some years now

lay people have been subjected to

a stream of church knocking by

Christian leaders.

They have been told by a former

executive Bishop of the Anglican

Communion that the Church as an

institution will be finished in the

1980s. They have heard theologians

expressing doubts about basic

Christian truths, and more recently

denying them altogether. We have

many prophets of gloom, who see

the future of the Church chiefly in

terms of political and social involve-

ment.

It is as unreasonable to expect

our hard-pressed laity to give sacri-

ficially to the Church under these

circumstances as it would be to

expect shareholders to sink all

their money into a company, the directors

of whom assure them that bank-

ruptcy is just around the corner.

The truth must be known—that

wherever the Church is doing its

job properly—there is seldom a

financial crisis, and indeed often a

good surplus to give away. The

laity today want a strong faith to

live by, a firm lead in spiritual and

moral issues, and clergy who have a

compassionate understanding and

ability to help them in their per-

sonal problems and needs.

Over the past ten years I have

travelled all over Britain speaking

in churches of all denominations.

As I have seen churches majoring

on priorities such as these, so their

finances commitment changes. One

of the "purchase-based rights" of

a single payment offered by the

Minister as an alternative to the

"sampling scheme" favoured by

authors may well be easier for poli-

cicians to comprehend, and easier

for administrators to administer.

But it looks like being extremely

unfair to authors for fiscal rea-

sons, if no other. It is a reasonable

assumption that librarians will

purchase the author's new work soon

after its first appearance, almost

certainly during the three years

over which royalties may now be

spread out for tax purposes—yet

readers could continue to take that

book out of libraries for the rest of

the author's lifetime.

Firstly, the critics, I repeat the

critics, did not like the play itself.

They praised the production and

the performances but dismissed the

play as inconsequential.

Second, American audiences are

not radically different from any

other audiences. They respond to

plays which entertain them,

that is, they can laugh at others'

problems, precisely because they are

not their own or they respond be-

cause they can relate to the people

on stage. And, of course, they re-

spond when moved dramatically.

Couple these with the fact that

the production must be first-class:

American audiences will rarely

tolerate shoddy craftsmanship.

Thirdly, a lack of foresight and

judgment on the part of some mem-

bers of the creative team; or should

the blame rest with their agents?

An inordinately large slice of the pie

was paid out in people on off

stage, resulting in a ludicrously

high weekly operating cost. Had

I am, etc.

ALISTAIR HORNE,

Membury House, Ramsbury, Wilts.

Public lending right

From Mr Alastair Horne

Sir, When Mr Hugh Jenkins gave

his pre-electoral undertaking that

legislation on Public Lending Right

(PLR) would be introduced by the



COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE. December 20. Mr A. J. Eastman was received in audience by The Queen this morning and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for the Commonwealth of Australia at Mexico City.

Mr Eastman had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Mr N. A. I. French was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Falkland Islands and Governor of South Georgia and the British Antarctic Territories.

Mrs French had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

Dr Ralph Southward had the honour of being received by Her Majesty upon relinquishing his appointment as Apothecary to The Queen.

Commander Michael Wall, RN, had the honour of being received by His Majesty upon relinquishing his appointment as Assistant keeper of the Privy Purse.

The Hon E. Gough Whitlam (Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia) and Mrs Whitlam had the honour of being invited to luncheon with The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.

His Royal Highness was represented by Mr James Orr at the Funeral of Mr Kurt Hahn, which took place today at Salem Chapel, Baden, Germany.

Birthdays today

Sir Robert Armitage, 68; Sir Arthur Benson, 67; Air Commandant Dame Jean Bromet, 62; Lord Caccia, 65; Sir Norman Cadzow, 62; Sir Frank Collier, 67; Vice-Admiral Raymond Collier, 65; Lord Justice Lawton, 63; Sir Leslie H. Martin, 74; Mr W. M. Milligan, 67; Most Rev Dr John A. Murphy, 69; Sir Kenneth O'Connor, 78; Mr Anthony Powell, 69; Flight Lieutenant W. Reid, VC, DFC, DSO, DSC, 67; Sir Edward Reuben, West, 82.

Sir John Alken, 55; Air Marshal Sir John Alken, 55; Dr Alan Bush, 74; Sir Diarmuid Conroy, 61; Sir Edward Cyril Eastaugh, 77; Air Marshal Sir Colin Hannah, 50; Air Vice-Marshal Sir Edgar Lowe, 69; Sir Alec Valentine, 75; Colonel W. H. Whitbread, 74.

Marriages

Mr R. Page and Miss E. Wagner. Their marriage took place on Saturday, December 14, at the Queen's Chapel at St James's, of Mr Robert Page and Miss Lucy Wagner, Canon J. S. D. Mansel officiated. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, Sir Anthony Wagner, was attended by Miss Kathleen Page. Mr Michael Page was best man. A reception was held at Vintners' Hall.

Mr M. Gent and Miss E. Magee. Their marriage took place on December 14, in London, between Mr Maurice Gent, younger son of late Mr and Mrs S. H. Gent, of Folkestone, Kent, and Miss Eileen Magee, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Magee and of Mrs J. Magee, of London, N10.

Mr J. S. Jackson and Mrs E. N. Martin. Their marriage took place quietly on November 23 at St Martin's church, Windermere, between Mr John Stuart Jackson and Mrs Elizabeth Nora Martin, of Holme, Lancashire, widow of Dr Thomas Young Martin.

Mr J. Minchinton and Miss J. Jenkins. Their marriage took place recently in Kensington between Mr John Minchinton and Miss Jessica Jenkins.

Today's engagements

exhibition: George III, collector and patron, The Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace, 11-5. **British Theatre Museum,** Leighton House, 12 Holland Park Road, W11-5. **Second World War aircraft exhibition,** Skyline Aircraft Museum, Stevenston airport, Cuerdenham, 11-5.

he story of Christmas in poetry, prose and music, The Cumberland County, West, Westminster Abbey, 7.

lecture: Prehistoric man in Europe, lecture hall, British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington, 3.

OMORROW

exhibition: The real Dad's Army, including weapons, equipment, documents and photographs relating to the Home Guard, Imperial War Museum, Lambeth, 2-30.

exhibition: Airship and aircraft drawings by C. Rupert Moore, Imperial War Museum, Lambeth, 2-5-30.

Christmas service with readings and carols, accompanied by brass band, St Peter's Church, Barbican, City of London, 3.

walk: Sherlock Holmes and other masters, meet Baker Street (Baker Street side), 3.

atest wills

test estates include (net, before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates):

John, Violet Sybil, of Broadstairs duty paid, £24,321. . . £10,588

John, Mr Jan, of Wisbech duty paid, £21,346. . . £22,729

John, Margaret Ada, of Easby, duty paid, £24,227

John, Mr George Arthur of Easby, duty paid, £17,505. . . £8,670

AIREY & WHEELER

WOULD LIKE TO WISH ALL THEIR CUSTOMERS A VERY HAPPY CHRISTMAS

OPENING HOURS DURING CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY

Dec. 28-30 p.m. 9-30 p.m.
Dec. 29-30 p.m. 9-30 p.m.
& 26 Dec. 9-30 p.m.
Dec. 30-31 p.m. 9-10 p.m.

AIREY & WHEELER

TROPICADILLY 1, 44 PICCADILLY, LONDON, W1. TEL 01-734 8616.

Lessons for the Magi from the shepherds

By Daniel Jenkins

It was no accident that it was to the shepherds that the angels first spoke. Shepherds played an essential part in Israel's life and in the symbolism of the nativity story, they are representative of the faithful working people of the nation. They are simple people doing an honest job, thinking of the flocks gathered in folds for protection against thieves and wild animals.

The shepherds of the story came to the same place and both knelt together at the manger. But the route of the wise men was very different, a long journey from a distant land through alien country to a destination revealed only at the end. They were not the kings of tradition but magi, learned men, with techniques for telling the future according to the devous lore of the time, astrology and divination. It may be that their gold, frankincense and myrrh were not rich gifts brought by Eastern potentates but more than the tools of their trade, instruments used in their efforts to win power over people and events. If so, by offering them to Jesus, the true light, they were acknowledging that their occult arts were no longer needed and that, unlike the shepherds, their work was now finished.

Most people who live in the metropolitanized West have more in common with the magi than with the shepherds. They have access to the power and lead crowded, complicated and very self-preoccupied lives, leaving them little time in which to watch the night sky in silence. This is one reason why no angels appear to them and why their road to Bethlehem has to be so long and hard.

They must accept this. But as we kneel with the shepherds be-

shepherds in the story. Finally, they came to the same place and both knelt together at the manger. But the route of the wise men was very different, a long journey from a distant land through alien country to a destination revealed only at the end. They were not the kings of tradition but magi, learned men, with techniques for telling the future according to the devous lore of the time, astrology and divination. It may be that

their gold, frankincense and myrrh were not rich gifts brought by Eastern potentates but more than the tools of their trade, instruments used in their efforts to win power over people and events. If so, by offering them to Jesus, the true light, they were acknowledging that their occult arts were no longer needed and that, unlike the shepherds, their work was now finished.

Most people who live in the metropolitanized West have more in common with the magi than with the shepherds. They have access to the power and lead crowded, complicated and very self-preoccupied lives, leaving them little time in which to watch the night sky in silence. This is one reason why no angels appear to them and why their road to Bethlehem has to be so long and hard.

They must accept this. But as

fore the manger, we can learn two things from them.

The first is humility. Most shepherds may not be capable of the calculation and the self-analysis which we have to use in finding Bethlehem, but they get there first. Because of selfishness and pride, our gifts and equipment have proved as much a hindrance as a help, and they make the journey longer and slower than was necessary. Not all the tools of our trade and education are of use to us.

Shepherds, but they still have need of them. Already the healing and reconciling work of Christ is visible, even around the cradle at Bethlehem. If we in the West can see that there are things to receive from as well as to give to the simpler people of what we arrogantly call the "under-developed" world, the way is opened to real unity between us. Even in modern Britain if those who have elaborate formal education and those who are simple shepherds have constantly to be vigilant and therefore, they are better at keeping themselves and their flocks healthy under difficult conditions, and at seeing angels.

The truth of this is becoming increasingly obvious on the level of the material conditions of life, but it is no less true of the world of the spirit. During the Second World War, a book appeared called "The Iron Religion" of a Christian. Fortunately, we are not

shepherds.

The shepherds can also show us a better order of priorities. We may have more power than they, but it requires more effort to control it. The trouble is that unless we are vigilant the power itself weakens the intentions behind the effort and thus makes us like shepherds that magi also have much to teach them, a growing rift in our own midst will be healed. We need each other and we need the best of each other. Shepherds and magi both reached Bethlehem in their different ways, but the shepherds got there first. If, as magi, we are as good at figuring things out as we think we are, that should show us how to help bring out the best in shepherds.

required to live on iron rations as a regular diet but, in these self-indulgent days, Christians need to see the importance of keeping close to the basic essentials of their faith so that, should the need to survive on iron rations arise again, the shock to the system would not prove too great. Our brothers who have become corrupted by it.

Shepherds go back to being shepherds, but they still have need of them. Already the healing and

OBITUARY

LORD FRASER OF LONSDALE A life's work for the blind

Lord Fraser of Lonsdale, CH, CBE, who died in a London hospital on Thursday, aged 77, was made a life peer in July, 1958, but to the general public he will always be remembered as Sir Ian Fraser for the great work he did on behalf of St Dunstan's and the British Legion.

Few men can have rendered greater service to the blind. As chairman of the Executive Council of St Dunstan's, a Member of the House of Commons, President of the British Legion, a former Governor of the British Broadcasting Corporation, a director of a family business in South Africa and of many public companies in this country, he overcame with great courage and determination the grave handicap of blindness. In St Dunstan's he leaves behind an institution which will always be a memorial to two men, Sir Arthur Pearson, its founder, and Sir Ian Fraser his lieutenant and successor.

William Jocelyn Ian Fraser was born at Eastbourne in 1897, and educated at Marlborough and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, where he was senior cadet officer in 1913. In the 1914-18 War he served with the 1st Battalion, The King's (Shropshire) Light Infantry and was attached to the 1/4th Glosters. He had been in France only a few weeks when he was blinded at the Battle of the Somme, and on his retirement from the Army in 1917 was promoted captain.

He told in his autobiography, "Whereas I Was Blind," how his whole life was changed while he was in hospital. He was visited by a VAD, who worked at St Dunstan's as Sir Arthur Pearson's personal assistant and guide, and "who wore the smoothest and most beautiful kid gloves that I had ever felt".

She brought with her a letter from Sir Arthur telling how he had established St Dunstan's to train blinded officers and men, and inviting him to go there. As a result Sir Ian's long association with St Dunstan's began: he married the girl with the kid gloves, Irene Gladys, CBE, the daughter of George Mace, of Chipping Norton, and to quote his book again, "they both lived happily ever after".

In 1917 he started work as Pearson's assistant at St Dunstan's. By 1921 he had become his second in command and when Pearson died at the end of that year Fraser was appointed, at the age of 24, chairman of St Dunstan's. At first the centre of the organization was at St Dunstan's Lodge in Regent's Park, but as the work increased the accommodation became inadequate and new headquarters were obtained in Marylebone Road as well as offices in South Audley Street.

A convalescent home was established at Ovingdean, near Brighton, and during the 1939-45 War a large amount of the work was transferred to Church Stretton.

In all these changes Fraser was the moving spirit in spite of much other public work. Even before Pearson's death, he had decided that he must seek a wider outlet for his activities. He entered the London County Council in 1922 and served for three years as a Conservative member for North St Pancras. From 1924 to 1929 he represented the same constituency in the House of Commons.

He lost the seat in 1929 but won it back two years later with a substantial majority and retained it in 1935. In the following year he retired temporarily from the House of Commons. He had been a member of the Broadcasting Committee of Inquiry which sat in 1925-26 and in 1936 he was invited to become a Governor of the BBC. He accepted and

He was made a Companion of Honour in 1953. He had been knighted in 1934 and he always regarded these honours as a tribute to the blind community rather than to himself. As a director of a family business he went on a number of occasions to South Africa. He also visited the United States, Canada, Southern Rhodesia, Australia and New Zealand as well as other parts of the world to tell the story of St Dunstan's.

He was a director of a number of English companies and wherever he took up he worked for indefatigably. In spite of all this he found time for recreation. He liked to visit the theatre or the cinema as well as to go boating and swimming and in his later years he became a keen fisherman. With the help of his retentive memory and Braille cards, he was a good bridge player.

But probably his greatest recreation of all was when he and his wife entertained some of their large circle of friends, either at the House of Commons or in their home, St John's Lodge, in Regent's Park.

He is survived by Lady Fraser and the daughter of the marri-

MR PALME DUTT

called upon to take control of the British party from J. R. Campbell and others.

Pollitt became general secretary and Dutt, as a member of the Politbureau, undertook various special duties which included the editorship of the *Daily Worker* in the years 1936 to 1938. The Pollitt-Dutt partnership worked well; Dutt provided the intellectual justification for the emotional rhetoric at which Pollitt was so effective.

The collaboration of the two men, which lasted for over 25 years, was broken for some months at the outbreak of war in 1939. Pollitt could not accept the sudden change of policy in Moscow, and temporarily gave up his post in the party: but Dutt adapted himself swiftly and took over the secretaryship for a time.

The invasion of Russia in 1941 was followed by an equally swift change of attitude by Dutt, which is reflected in his book, *Britain in the World Front* (1942).

In 1945 he stood as communist candidate for Parliament for the Sparkbrook division of Birmingham and in 1950 he stood for Woolwich, East. For several months in the *Labour Monthly*, a journal which he edited thereafter and which has provided guidance for the "party line" for the whole body of British communists as well as for many overseas.

In 1952 Dutt was appointed chairman of a commission to reorganize the party on "Bolshevik" lines, and later in the year he was elected to the central committee, on which he served continuously for 43 years. For several months in 1953-54 he also edited the *Workers' Weekly*, but a breakdown in health forced him to give this up. He lived in Brussels for several years afterwards, but remained in close touch with affairs in Britain.

In 1959, when under the direction of Stalin's dictatorships the Comintern sought to eliminate signs of independence in the leadership of national communist parties, Dutt visited India for the first time in 1946. It may be that his greatest contribution to communism was in the development of the Indian party, the seeds of which he diligently sowed among Indian students in Britain between the wars. Yet whatever damage he did to the British Empire in that period, he probably more than made up for it by strong disengagement of rebellious tendencies in India in the critical years 1941-45. Dutt visited India for the first time in 1946.

Court of Appeal

Science report

Dentistry: Fluorescers in false teeth

A report from workers at the National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB) recommends that the use of certain compounds in the manufacture of porcelain crowns and dentures should end because in some cases tissues of the mouth may be subjected to radiation doses higher than those laid down as internationally acceptable.

About one person in nine is estimated to wear porcelain artificial teeth, either as crowns or as part of sets of dentures. From 1950 onwards a mixture of uranium and cerium or uranium oxide and either sodium uranate or uranium oxide, was used in dental porcelains to simulate the brilliant white fluorescence which natural teeth show under ultraviolet light.

Work done before at various laboratories did not identify any radioactive activity in artificial dental materials and so no provisions were written into the code of practice for protection against ionizing radiation.

The difficulty was brought to the attention of the NRPB when the British Association for the Advancement of Science (BAS) recommended that the use of uranium in dental materials should be restricted to a maximum dose of 10 millirems per year.

The report from the NRPB says that the use of uranium in dental materials should be restricted to a maximum dose of 10 millirems per year.

The report from the NRPB says that the use of uranium in dental materials should be restricted to a maximum dose of 10 millirems per year.

The report from the NRPB says that the use of uranium in dental materials should be restricted to a maximum dose of 10 millirems per year.

The report from the NRPB says that the use of uranium in dental materials should be restricted to a maximum dose of 10 millirems per year.

The report from the NRPB says that the use of uranium in dental materials should be restricted to a maximum dose of 10 millirems per year.

The report from the NRPB says that the use of uranium in dental materials should be restricted to a maximum dose of 10 millirems per year.

The report from the NRPB says that the use of uranium in dental materials should be restricted to a maximum dose of 10 millirems per year.

The report from the NRPB says that the use of uranium in dental materials should be restricted to a maximum dose of 10 millirems per year.

مكنا من الأصل

SPORT

Rugby Union

Nearly and Dixon withdraw to add to selectors' problems

Peter West

Italy Correspondent

Withdrawals have played such a role in the selection for England's final trial at Twickenham this afternoon (2.15) that their exact composition will not be known until the selectors have put together their team again this evening. The open-side forward, Smart, pulled out of the England team yesterday with a damaged ankle and Dixon likewise from Kent's No 8 after the unwise facial blow he sustained last week's arco trial.

The selectors have called up an additional flanker in Phillips, of Rhiannon, who is a current Under-23 player, and Jim Smart, who could also play No 8 in Wilton, has been drafted. They have also summoned Cowling, Leicester, as possible reinforcement for the front rows. Smart, Newport loose head prop, who is one of the replacements, has pulled out with a sprained ankle. The doubts about what personnel, the replacement hooker, will be on hand seem now to be resolved, in spite of the fact that his lost his father this week and that Beccles Rangers are him for a Leinster senior team final.

True be, the two front rows as finally selected remain intact, the selectors will be able to decide whether the time has come to pull him to yield his place as gland hooker. Wheeler and Stevens, still with no peer in the country as loosehead prop, the absence of Rochester's back of wordsworth at stand-half for the Rest and of Dixon, who was expected to test Ripley's trial at No 8, are especially straining.

It will be decided this morning after Jorden, the replacement Rossiter, and Richards, of Wasps, will play in the senior Test. Richards has a splendid chance to advance his claims, regardless of which side he plays in. He is somewhat below par, but the perfect excuse in that he played in a first-class rugby at the start of his career when playing for the England Under-23s last Northern Counties in September. If he turns on the heat, he is well capable of doing it. I'd not be surprised to see him



Peter Wheeler, who is striving to be England's hooker.

in the England team for their first international match against Ireland, in January.

If this, in cricketing terms, is an era for England's golden oldies, so, too, it must be for the seasoned and sprightly老人 who will stand alongside for Harlequins against Cardiff and Llanelli, before meeting London Counties at Twickenham. Swansons have been given a much-needed right wing by the replacement, and the last important itinerary against the 1972 All Blacks.

Swansons were the only individual club to play against the Australians when they made a fortnight later. They play England on January 3 and Ireland on January 17, ending with the traditional fixture against the Barbarians on January 24, at Cardiff.

THE REST: Richards or Jorden, A. A. Richards (Salford), A. M. Maxwell (New Brighton), P. J. Wheeler (Leicester), P. E. Cotton (Coventry) (captain), R. M. Utley (Gosforth), J. A. Watkins (Glossop), G. Ripley (Rosslyn Park), A. N. Other.

ENGLAND: A. Jorden (Bedford) (try), G. Richards (Wasps); P. J. Squires (Harrogate), K. Smith (Roundhay), P. S. Preece (Coven-

try), D. J. Duckham (Coventry); A. G. B. Old (Leicester), J. C. Webster (Moseley); C. E. Steven (Penzance, Newlyn); P. J. Wheeler (Leicester), P. E. Cotton (Coventry) (captain), R. M. Utley (Gosforth), J. A. Watkins (Glossop), G. Ripley (Rosslyn Park), A. N. Other.

SCOTLAND: November 1; Cardiff; November 8; Liverpool; December 2; Twickenham; November 12; Midland Counties East; at Leicester; November 19; at Bristol; November 26; at Edinburgh; venue not decided; November 29; at Gloucester; December 2; at Cardiff; November 26; at Gloucester; December 2; at Bristol; November 29; at Scotland.

SCOTLAND'S SOUTHERN FRIENDS: December 1; South of Scotland; at Glasgow; December 2; at Warrington; December 3; at Warrington; December 10; at Scunthorpe; December 17; at Coventry; Bedford; December 24; at Newcastle; December 31; at Birmingham; January 7; at Cardiff; January 14; at Bristol; January 21; at Gloucester; January 28; at Warrington; February 4; at Newcastle; February 11; at Warrington; February 18; at Cardiff; February 25; at Warrington; March 1; at Newcastle; March 8; at Warrington; March 15; at Cardiff; March 22; at Warrington; March 29; at Warrington; April 5; at Cardiff; April 12; at Warrington; April 19; at Warrington; April 26; at Warrington; May 3; at Warrington; May 10; at Warrington; May 17; at Warrington; May 24; at Warrington; May 31; at Warrington; June 7; at Warrington; June 14; at Warrington; June 21; at Warrington; June 28; at Warrington; July 5; at Warrington; July 12; at Warrington; July 19; at Warrington; July 26; at Warrington; August 2; at Warrington; August 9; at Warrington; August 16; at Warrington; August 23; at Warrington; August 30; at Warrington; September 6; at Warrington; September 13; at Warrington; September 20; at Warrington; September 27; at Warrington; October 4; at Warrington; October 11; at Warrington; October 18; at Warrington; October 25; at Warrington; November 1; at Warrington; November 8; at Warrington; November 15; at Warrington; November 22; at Warrington; November 29; at Warrington; December 6; at Warrington; December 13; at Warrington; December 20; at Warrington; December 27; at Warrington; January 3; at Warrington; January 10; at Warrington; January 17; at Warrington; January 24; at Warrington; January 31; at Warrington; February 7; at Warrington; February 14; at Warrington; February 21; at Warrington; February 28; at Warrington; March 5; at Warrington; March 12; at Warrington; March 19; at Warrington; March 26; at Warrington; April 2; at Warrington; April 9; at Warrington; April 16; at Warrington; April 23; at Warrington; April 30; at Warrington; May 7; at Warrington; May 14; at Warrington; May 21; at Warrington; May 28; at Warrington; June 4; at Warrington; June 11; at Warrington; June 18; at Warrington; June 25; at Warrington; July 2; at Warrington; July 9; at Warrington; July 16; at Warrington; July 23; at Warrington; July 30; at Warrington; August 6; at Warrington; August 13; at Warrington; August 20; at Warrington; August 27; at Warrington; September 3; at Warrington; September 10; at Warrington; September 17; at Warrington; September 24; at Warrington; September 31; at Warrington; October 8; at Warrington; October 15; at Warrington; October 22; at Warrington; October 29; at Warrington; November 5; at Warrington; November 12; at Warrington; November 19; at Warrington; November 26; at Warrington; December 3; at Warrington; December 10; at Warrington; December 17; at Warrington; December 24; at Warrington; December 31; at Warrington; January 7; at Warrington; January 14; at Warrington; January 21; at Warrington; January 28; at Warrington; February 4; at Warrington; February 11; at Warrington; February 18; at Warrington; February 25; at Warrington; March 1; at Warrington; March 8; at Warrington; March 15; at Warrington; March 22; at Warrington; March 29; at Warrington; April 5; at Warrington; April 12; at Warrington; April 19; at Warrington; April 26; at Warrington; May 3; at Warrington; May 10; at Warrington; May 17; at Warrington; May 24; at Warrington; May 31; at Warrington; June 7; at Warrington; June 14; at Warrington; June 21; at Warrington; June 28; at Warrington; July 5; at Warrington; July 12; at Warrington; July 19; at Warrington; July 26; at Warrington; August 2; at Warrington; August 9; at Warrington; August 16; at Warrington; August 23; at Warrington; August 30; at Warrington; September 6; at Warrington; September 13; at Warrington; September 20; at Warrington; September 27; at Warrington; October 4; at Warrington; October 11; at Warrington; October 18; at Warrington; October 25; at Warrington; November 1; at Warrington; November 8; at Warrington; November 15; at Warrington; November 22; at Warrington; November 29; at Warrington; December 6; at Warrington; December 13; at Warrington; December 20; at Warrington; December 27; at Warrington; January 3; at Warrington; January 10; at Warrington; January 17; at Warrington; January 24; at Warrington; January 31; at Warrington; February 7; at Warrington; February 14; at Warrington; February 21; at Warrington; February 28; at Warrington; March 5; at Warrington; March 12; at Warrington; March 19; at Warrington; March 26; at Warrington; April 2; at Warrington; April 9; at Warrington; April 16; at Warrington; April 23; at Warrington; April 30; at Warrington; May 7; at Warrington; May 14; at Warrington; May 21; at Warrington; May 28; at Warrington; June 4; at Warrington; June 11; at Warrington; June 18; at Warrington; June 25; at Warrington; July 2; at Warrington; July 9; at Warrington; July 16; at Warrington; July 23; at Warrington; July 30; at Warrington; August 6; at Warrington; August 13; at Warrington; August 20; at Warrington; August 27; at Warrington; September 3; at Warrington; September 10; at Warrington; September 17; at Warrington; September 24; at Warrington; September 31; at Warrington; October 8; at Warrington; October 15; at Warrington; October 22; at Warrington; October 29; at Warrington; November 5; at Warrington; November 12; at Warrington; November 19; at Warrington; November 26; at Warrington; December 3; at Warrington; December 10; at Warrington; December 17; at Warrington; December 24; at Warrington; December 31; at Warrington; January 7; at Warrington; January 14; at Warrington; January 21; at Warrington; January 28; at Warrington; February 4; at Warrington; February 11; at Warrington; February 18; at Warrington; February 25; at Warrington; March 1; at Warrington; March 8; at Warrington; March 15; at Warrington; March 22; at Warrington; March 29; at Warrington; April 5; at Warrington; April 12; at Warrington; April 19; at Warrington; April 26; at Warrington; May 3; at Warrington; May 10; at Warrington; May 17; at Warrington; May 24; at Warrington; May 31; at Warrington; June 7; at Warrington; June 14; at Warrington; June 21; at Warrington; June 28; at Warrington; July 5; at Warrington; July 12; at Warrington; July 19; at Warrington; July 26; at Warrington; August 2; at Warrington; August 9; at Warrington; August 16; at Warrington; August 23; at Warrington; August 30; at Warrington; September 6; at Warrington; September 13; at Warrington; September 20; at Warrington; September 27; at Warrington; October 4; at Warrington; October 11; at Warrington; October 18; at Warrington; October 25; at Warrington; November 1; at Warrington; November 8; at Warrington; November 15; at Warrington; November 22; at Warrington; November 29; at Warrington; December 6; at Warrington; December 13; at Warrington; December 20; at Warrington; December 27; at Warrington; January 3; at Warrington; January 10; at Warrington; January 17; at Warrington; January 24; at Warrington; January 31; at Warrington; February 7; at Warrington; February 14; at Warrington; February 21; at Warrington; February 28; at Warrington; March 5; at Warrington; March 12; at Warrington; March 19; at Warrington; March 26; at Warrington; April 2; at Warrington; April 9; at Warrington; April 16; at Warrington; April 23; at Warrington; April 30; at Warrington; May 7; at Warrington; May 14; at Warrington; May 21; at Warrington; May 28; at Warrington; June 4; at Warrington; June 11; at Warrington; June 18; at Warrington; June 25; at Warrington; July 2; at Warrington; July 9; at Warrington; July 16; at Warrington; July 23; at Warrington; July 30; at Warrington; August 6; at Warrington; August 13; at Warrington; August 20; at Warrington; August 27; at Warrington; September 3; at Warrington; September 10; at Warrington; September 17; at Warrington; September 24; at Warrington; September 31; at Warrington; October 8; at Warrington; October 15; at Warrington; October 22; at Warrington; October 29; at Warrington; November 5; at Warrington; November 12; at Warrington; November 19; at Warrington; November 26; at Warrington; December 3; at Warrington; December 10; at Warrington; December 17; at Warrington; December 24; at Warrington; December 31; at Warrington; January 7; at Warrington; January 14; at Warrington; January 21; at Warrington; January 28; at Warrington; February 4; at Warrington; February 11; at Warrington; February 18; at Warrington; February 25; at Warrington; March 1; at Warrington; March 8; at Warrington; March 15; at Warrington; March 22; at Warrington; March 29; at Warrington; April 5; at Warrington; April 12; at Warrington; April 19; at Warrington; April 26; at Warrington; May 3; at Warrington; May 10; at Warrington; May 17; at Warrington; May 24; at Warrington; May 31; at Warrington; June 7; at Warrington; June 14; at Warrington; June 21; at Warrington; June 28; at Warrington; July 5; at Warrington; July 12; at Warrington; July 19; at Warrington; July 26; at Warrington; August 2; at Warrington; August 9; at Warrington; August 16; at Warrington; August 23; at Warrington; August 30; at Warrington; September 6; at Warrington; September 13; at Warrington; September 20; at Warrington; September 27; at Warrington; October 4; at Warrington; October 11; at Warrington; October 18; at Warrington; October 25; at Warrington; November 1; at Warrington; November 8; at Warrington; November 15; at Warrington; November 22; at Warrington; November 29; at Warrington; December 6; at Warrington; December 13; at Warrington; December 20; at Warrington; December 27; at Warrington; January 3; at Warrington; January 10; at Warrington; January 17; at Warrington; January 24; at Warrington; January 31; at Warrington; February 7; at Warrington; February 14; at Warrington; February 21; at Warrington; February 28; at Warrington; March 5; at Warrington; March 12; at Warrington; March 19; at Warrington; March 26; at Warrington; April 2; at Warrington; April 9; at Warrington; April 16; at Warrington; April 23; at Warrington; April 30; at Warrington; May 7; at Warrington; May 14; at Warrington; May 21; at Warrington; May 28; at Warrington; June 4; at Warrington; June 11; at Warrington; June 18; at Warrington; June 25; at Warrington; July 2; at Warrington; July 9; at Warrington; July 16; at Warrington; July 23; at Warrington; July 30; at Warrington; August 6; at Warrington; August 13; at Warrington; August 20; at Warrington; August 27; at Warrington; September 3; at Warrington; September 10; at Warrington; September 17; at Warrington; September 24; at Warrington; September 31; at Warrington; October 8; at Warrington; October 15; at Warrington; October 22; at Warrington; October 29; at Warrington; November 5; at Warrington; November 12; at Warrington; November 19; at Warrington; November 26; at Warrington; December 3; at Warrington; December 10; at Warrington; December 17; at Warrington; December 24; at Warrington; December 31; at Warrington; January 7; at Warrington; January 14; at Warrington; January 21; at Warrington; January 28; at Warrington; February 4; at Warrington; February 11; at Warrington; February 18; at Warrington; February 25; at Warrington; March 1; at Warrington; March 8; at Warrington; March 15; at Warrington; March 22; at Warrington; March 29; at Warrington; April 5; at Warrington; April 12; at Warrington; April 19; at Warrington; April 26; at Warrington; May 3; at Warrington; May 10; at Warrington; May 17; at Warrington; May 24; at Warrington; May 31; at Warrington; June 7; at Warrington; June 14; at Warrington; June 21; at Warrington; June 28; at Warrington; July 5; at Warrington; July 12; at Warrington; July 19; at Warrington; July 26; at Warrington; August 2; at Warrington; August 9; at Warrington; August 16; at Warrington; August 23; at Warrington; August 30; at Warrington; September 6; at Warrington; September 13; at Warrington; September 20; at Warrington; September 27; at Warrington; October 4; at Warrington; October 11; at Warrington; October 18; at Warrington; October 25; at Warrington; November 1; at Warrington; November 8; at Warrington; November 15; at Warrington; November 22; at Warrington; November 29; at Warrington; December 6; at Warrington; December 13; at Warrington; December 20; at Warrington; December 27; at Warrington; January 3; at Warrington; January 10; at Warrington; January 17; at Warrington; January 24; at Warrington; January 31; at Warrington; February 7; at Warrington; February 14; at Warrington; February 21; at Warrington; February 28; at Warrington; March 5; at Warrington; March 12; at Warrington; March 19; at Warrington; March 26; at Warrington; April 2; at Warrington; April 9; at Warrington; April 16; at Warrington; April 23; at Warrington; April 30; at Warrington; May 7; at Warrington; May 14; at Warrington; May 21; at Warrington; May 28; at Warrington; June 4; at Warrington; June 11; at Warrington; June 18; at Warrington; June 25; at Warrington; July 2; at Warrington; July 9; at Warrington; July 16; at Warrington; July 23; at Warrington; July 30; at Warrington; August 6; at Warrington; August 13; at Warrington; August 20; at Warrington; August 27; at Warrington; September 3; at Warrington; September 10; at Warrington; September 17; at Warrington; September 24; at Warrington; September 31; at Warrington; October 8; at Warrington; October 15; at Warrington; October 22; at Warrington; October 29; at Warrington; November 5; at Warrington; November 12; at Warrington; November 19; at Warrington; November 26; at Warrington; December 3; at Warrington; December 10; at Warrington; December 17; at Warrington; December 24; at Warrington; December 31; at Warrington; January 7; at Warrington; January 14; at Warrington; January 21; at Warrington; January 28; at Warrington; February 4; at Warrington; February 11; at Warrington; February 18; at Warrington; February 25; at Warrington; March 1; at Warrington; March 8; at Warrington; March 15; at Warrington; March 22; at Warrington; March 29; at Warrington; April 5; at Warrington; April 12; at Warrington; April 19; at Warrington; April 26; at Warrington; May 3; at Warrington; May 10; at Warrington; May 17; at Warrington; May 24; at Warrington; May 31; at Warrington; June 7; at Warrington; June 14; at Warrington; June 21; at Warrington; June 28; at Warrington; July 5; at Warrington; July 12; at Warrington; July 19; at Warrington; July 26; at Warrington; August 2; at Warrington; August 9; at Warrington; August 16; at Warrington; August 23; at Warrington; August 30; at Warrington; September 6; at Warrington; September 13; at Warrington; September 20; at Warrington; September 27; at Warrington; October 4; at Warrington; October 11; at Warrington; October 18; at Warrington; October 25; at Warrington; November 1; at Warrington; November 8; at Warrington; November 15; at Warrington; November 22; at Warrington; November 29; at Warrington; December 6; at Warrington; December 13; at Warrington; December 20; at Warrington; December 27; at Warrington; January 3; at Warrington; January 10; at Warrington; January 17; at Warrington; January 24; at Warrington; January 31; at Warrington; February 7; at Warrington; February 14; at Warrington; February 21; at Warrington; February 28; at Warrington; March 5; at Warrington; March 12; at Warrington; March 19; at Warrington; March 26; at Warrington; April 2; at Warrington; April 9; at Warrington; April 16; at Warrington; April 23; at Warrington; April 30; at Warrington; May 7; at Warrington; May 14; at Warrington; May 21; at Warrington; May 28; at Warrington; June 4; at Warrington; June 11; at Warrington; June 18; at Warrington; June 25; at Warrington; July 2; at Warrington; July 9; at Warrington; July 16; at Warrington; July 23; at Warrington; July 30; at Warrington; August 6; at Warrington; August 13; at Warrington; August 20; at Warrington; August 27; at Warrington; September 3; at Warrington; September 10; at Warrington; September 17; at Warrington; September 24; at Warrington; September 31; at Warrington; October 8; at Warrington; October 15; at Warrington; October 22; at Warrington; October 29; at Warrington; November 5; at Warrington; November 12; at Warrington; November 19; at Warrington; November 26; at Warrington; December 3; at Warrington; December 10; at Warrington; December 17; at Warrington; December 24; at Warrington; December 31; at Warrington; January 7; at Warrington; January 14; at Warrington; January 21; at Warrington; January 28; at Warrington; February 4; at Warr

SPORT
Racing

Philominsky first choice for Finale Hurdle

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The Finale Junior Hurdle (1.45) run at Chepstow this afternoon has attracted what is arguably the best field of three-year-old hurdlers seen in this country. Of those who have made a favourable impression, only Mrs Parsons is missing.

Three of the runners in today's field have not been beaten racing under National Hunt rules. They are French Pin and Jer who have both won twice and Night Nurse who has won four times. Philominsky, Lintam, The Griggle, Montreal Boy, First Footman, Honour'd Guest and Zip Fastener are others to command respect, and whose presence adds greatly to the quality of the race. The presence there of Lintam, in particular, should help us to get a line on Mrs Parsons, who has finished fourth behind him in his first race under National Hunt rules. The race is, incidentally, at the time that I would expect to see Philominsky come out on top if ever they met again on similar terms.

Philominsky now has the opportunity to endorse my judgment. He is one of two runners that Bill Marshall will saddle. First Footman is the other, and he is an interesting acceptor, too. Being by the dual classic winner, Royal Palace, and out of Celina who won the Irish Grand National, he will surely help to swell confidence in Papa Noel's ability to win the second division of the Festive Novices' Hurdle at the end of the day. On the only occasion that Papa Noel has lost this season he was beaten six lengths by Border Incident at Newbury, although he was admitted trying to give him a hand in the finish.

Honoured Guest has not impressed me hurdling, whereas First Footman caught my eye when he

finished sixth behind Mrs Parsons at Cheltenham. It will be interesting to see how he and The Griggle fare this afternoon. When they met at Newmarket during the summer they finished first and second in a race confined to amateur riders, with the honours going to First Footman by a neck. The Griggle has won a hurdle race at Ascot since then by beating Montreal Boy, yet another contestant this afternoon.

Zip Fastener is another interesting recruit from the world of flat racing. He finished some way behind Jer at Sandown Park in the Benson and Hedges Three-Year Old Hurdle, in spite of the fact that he was expected to take a hand in the finish. It would be asking a lot of him, but I still expect Border Incident to win again, because I was so taken by the way that he raced clean away from his rivals at Newbury. More often than not, races at Newbury turn up well under the hammer.

French Pin and Jer must give their rivals weight, albeit only 3lb this afternoon, simply because they have won a hurdle race worth £1,000 already. In spite of this penalty they should both run well. And so should Night Nurse, rather obviously. He has dealt most effectively with his opposition in

four races under National Hunt rules. Yet, I cannot help wondering if any of them will cope with Philominsky, who won his last race at Nottingham by 10 lengths.

I did not see that race, but I saw enough of Philominsky earlier in the season at Ascot to put his name in my notebook this year. I just watched him finish fourth in his first race under National Hunt rules. The race ran independently, at the time that I would expect to see Philominsky come out on top if ever they met again on similar terms.

Philominsky now has the opportunity to endorse my judgment. He is one of two runners that Bill Marshall will saddle. First Footman is the other, and he is an interesting acceptor, too. Being by the dual classic winner, Royal Palace, and out of Celina who won the Irish Grand National, he will surely help to swell confidence in Papa Noel's ability to win the second division of the Festive Novices' Hurdle at the end of the day. On the only occasion that Papa Noel has lost this season he was beaten six lengths by Border

Incident at Newbury, although he was admitted trying to give him a hand in the finish.

Papa Noel has won twice since the dual King Neptune, who finished fourth, has also won. Frankel's Party has won his division of the Festive Novices' Hurdle at the end of the day. On the only occasion that Papa Noel has lost this season he was beaten six lengths by Border

Incident at Newbury.

Border Incident will probably

be as good as

Frankie

Incident

Clash with oil nations expected as French affirm gold revaluation

Melvyn Westlake
France intends to revalue its national gold reserves, but has been told to do so immediately. M. Jean-Pierre Fourcade, the French Finance Minister, said in Paris yesterday the revaluation might take place in January.

This statement came 24 hours after the Shah of Iran had given a warning that the valuation of gold by the industrial countries would lead to a further sharp rise in the price of oil and endanger the international monetary system. Some observers suggest it may be significant that the shah has chosen not to raise the revaluation issue immediately, following the comment reached earlier this week in Martinique between President Ford and President Charles d'Estang, which permits the up-valuation of gold by any country that wishes to do so.

However, M. Fourcade insisted that precise details for a move had not yet been finalized and no date had been set for implementation. The likely basis for any revaluation is likely to be the average free market price of metal over the previous six months, less a margin of a few percentage points to stand against market price volatility.

Between the beginning of October and yesterday, the free market price had ranged from \$4 to \$191 an ounce, compared to the current official monetary price, at which national gold holdings are set, of \$42.22 an ounce.

It now appears that the Shah of Iran and probably the other big Middle East oil producers are set on a collision course with the oil consuming

countries unless there is some retreat from the positions now taken up.

The Shah's principal objection to a revaluation of monetary gold is the likely inflationary impact that it might have on the world economy because it would result in a huge increase in international money. This could lead to rising prices for many traded goods and a consequent fall in the purchasing power of oil payments denominated in dollars. Thus in real terms the value of exported oil would be reduced.

The industrialized nations possess more than 80 per cent of gold held in the non-communist world's national reserves.

At the present official price this is worth about \$54,000 (about £18,700m) but would rise to about \$190,000 if valued at current free market prices.

Such a revaluation would help the oil consuming countries very considerably in paying for their oil if gold were actually to be sold and the proceeds used for international settlements. So far it has only been agreed that monetary gold be revalued for accounting purposes to provide nations with a better credit rating.

It is also held that a higher price for monetary gold would simply be a recognition of past inflation, restoring its relative level to that of other commodities.

But if revalued gold were used indirectly to pay for oil, it would also vastly increase the industrialized nations' claims on real resources such as oil, while reducing relatively the claims of the oil producers.

Because the latter group own about 30 years production of oil while the developed nations possess the equivalent of several decades of gold production, a power struggle could ensue.

JS bullion auction barred by foreign governments

In Frank Vogl
Washington, Dec 20
Foreign governments will not allow to take part in gold sales organized by the Federal Services Administration, the American Treasury said today. The first auction, two million ounces of gold, is set for January 6.

Market rumours that Arab producing countries would participate in the January 6 auction had prompted questions on whether foreign central banks bid at the auction.

In Jack Bennett, Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs,

today announced widespread agreement among governments that International Monetary Fund rules preventing central banks from buying gold should, for the time being at least, remain in force.

IMF sources believe it likely, however, that agreements will soon be reached enabling countries to buy and sell bullion again.

The January 6 auction is open to foreigners as well as United States citizens, and Treasury officials said there was nothing to prevent wealthy Arab individuals from bidding.

The group's newspaper stated that it was hoped that outline agreement could be reached soon. There would be further meetings with Mr Benn's staff at the Department of Industry, "and it is hoped that initial outline agreement can soon be reached between all parties—government, work force and management—on the fundamental pattern of government aid, government participation in whatever form is decided and future company structure".

"However", the statement continued, "under this Government, participation is likely to involve a shareholding and as shareholders they will want some say in how the company is to be run."

The group's newspaper stated that it was hoped that outline agreement could be reached soon. There would be further meetings with Mr Benn's staff at the Department of Industry, "and it is hoped that initial outline agreement can soon be reached between all parties—government, work force and management—on the fundamental pattern of government aid, government participation in whatever form is decided and future company structure".

"However", the statement continued, "under this Government, participation is likely to involve a shareholding and as shareholders they will want some say in how the company is to be run."

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The expenditure and income-based estimates, however, suggest a small increase in GDP over the 12 months.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter of 1973, which was the top of the boom.

The figures are based on the output measure of gross domestic product, seasonally adjusted and at constant 1972 prices. On this basis there has been a slight fall in output since the third quarter

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Apple a day keeps the gloom at bay

Here comes Christmas round again, and with it the necessity of admiring the gaudy truth about the share recommendations I gave you this time last year. Old hands will recall that for a seasonal twist I constructed a portfolio of 12 shares, based on the 12 items enumerated in the song "Green Grow the Rushes O", following the tradition first set in December, 1972, with my spirited investment analysis of the shopping list from "The Twelve Days of Christmas".

These exercises doubtless held some charm for the cryptologists among you, but I regret to say that from a performance point of view they have been disastrous.

It is only a game and all that, but the failure still rankles and I am sufficiently disenchanted not to repeat the experiment this year. Instead, it is my plan to look at some of the more exotic investments that are now in vogue, and see if I can pick out any seasonal winners.

Mr Jim Slater has declared that, the ideal 1975 portfolio ought to be split as to 25 per cent in bulky beef, 25 per cent Kruggerands, 25 per cent cash and 25 per cent machine guns. You may think this is very trendy, and up to date, but there is nothing new under the sun and the whole thing was clearly foreshadowed by the Owl and the Pussy-cat, who on their epic voyage "took some honey and plenty of money wrapped up in a five pound note"; groceries, Kruggerands and cash—like the man said.

No machine-guns are mentioned as such, of course, but some sexual critics point to the hidden allegory of "the small guitar", since the Mafia after all used to hide their machine-guns in violin cases.

But it may be considered that the average portfolio is now more closely paralleled by the Jumbies sieve than any beautiful boat, pea-green or otherwise. Nevertheless, even though everybody said the Jumbies would be drowned, by a combination of good luck, optimism and, most important of all, expert provisioning, they finally made it and when they came back again everybody was madly jealous and wished they had been on the trip as well.

It all boils down to a grocery portfolio, then, and naturally every financial journalist worth his salt is leaping on to the bandwagon at the moment.

However, it isn't quite as easy as that. I mean, here they are, these chaps having lived their lives analysing p/e ratios and the like, and suddenly p/e ratios don't matter any more and what is important is shelf life. You may well recommend Blotto's self-raising boot polish as an inflation hedge, but the problem with such an investment is what marine insurers call inherent vice.

This is nothing to do with the Festival of Light, merely the concept that if left to their own

devices things automatically get weevily in due time.

So remember, if you happen to have invested your entire savings in tinned salmon beware lest you end up with tinned salmonella.

Actually, I rather look forward to some of those pseudo-scientific investment analysts trotting our variations of their usual owlish remarks as applied to the grocery sector: like "Rump steak has shown a pronounced double bottom in this week's trading", "Vermicelli encountered such nervous conditions and turned narrowly irregular", or "Garlic sausage provided a strong undertone today, hinting new highs with sellers keeping their distance."

If we really are in for another 1929 I would say that apples were a good bet, because historically it was then fashionable for unemployed financial experts to go to Wall Street up and down those who were still working, being morally obliged to buy them from their ex-colleagues. This led to a nice story about the New York advertising man Leo Burnett, who started his agency during the gloomiest days of the depression and was told by worried friends that he would undoubtedly end up selling apples with the others.

"I'll never sell them," he answered, "but I'll give them away" and so he did. Even to this day every office of the agency has a great dish of apples in the reception area which anybody strolling in and out can sample from. Presumably, however, they are the people who will effectively have cornered the apple market by now so there's no room left for us in that sector.

Another, though related, blind alley: it seems that the real smartpans who got out of property in time have now got their hooks into the best investment of all for this day and age—concessions on the pitches for match sellers, hawkers, buskers and the like in all the subways of the London Underground.

These they plan to hire at inflated rates to the hammered brokers, redundant financial directors and superfluous assistant personal assistants who will shortly be seen tearing paper into exotic shapes, playing their one-man bands and doubtless also selling apples at every van point the Tube can offer.

So what's it to be, my tip for 1975? Well, here you are then. If I were you I'd go out on January 1 and buy all the turkeys, geese, Christmas puddings, mince pies and crystallized fruit you can lay your hands on. Then freeze or store them for a year and cash in the lot in 11 months' time.

Actually, if you're really interested, I can let you have some 1973 stuff cheap. Strictly just for buying and selling though.

Francis Kinsman

Insurance

When a very important person is expected

Most families have plans laid for the next two weeks or so which might well go awry if somebody gets flu at the wrong moment.

Sometimes, it is worth having insurance—for instance, you are planning to have a skiing holiday, and the illness of one member of the family could result in the whole holiday being called off, with a large amount still to be paid to the tour operator.

Sometimes "non-appearance" insurance can help. Fortunately, concerned as children may be at this stage, they do not have to worry about insuring against the non-appearance of Santa Claus. But not everybody can be relied upon in the same way.

For instance, what happens if one of the principals of an amateur stage production should fall ill or have an accident? For some amateur operatic and dramatic societies, it is hard enough to muster a complete cast, let alone to run to the luxury of having understudies.

A few weeks ago The Norfolk Opera Players got round this for a production of *Faust*. They spent £12 on non-appearance insurance to pay for the cost of calling in a professional if one of the four principals had been unable to appear.

Up to £200 could be claimed to "replace" each of the four principals to cover fees, cost of accommodation and so on, if



"But not everybody can be relied on in the same way."

it should be necessary to call on a professional.

Sometimes luck can go against charitable events. A particular person is unable to attend through illness or perhaps because he or she has been held up by a train or airline strike. Insurance can be arranged to cover the expected loss in takings.

Of course, night clubs and

others who employ top entertainers often need the same kind of financial protection.

As a result, underwriters specializing in this form of insurance often have a large store of information about the individual health features and characteristics of those in the entertainment industry and others who are most likely to be covered by this form of insurance.

It is for this reason that

premium rates can vary according to the individual.

Last year, in view of the fuel crisis, plenty of functions of one kind or another were cancelled. It is possible to insure against cancellation of an event from almost any cause, although, unfortunately, "lack of support" is virtually a standard exclusion from any policy of this type.

On the other hand, insurance

Pensions

Benefits for all dependents

An increasing number of occupational pension schemes provide pensions for widows or dependents on the death of a member of the scheme. Quite apart from this trend, occupational schemes normally provide a lump sum on death while in service.

The basic difference in approach from that adopted by the state lies in the scope of the benefit. Whereas the state benefit is payable only to a widow, and then only in specified circumstances, occupational schemes normally seek to provide protection for all widows and in many cases cater for the possibility of other dependents as well.

As far as the Inland Revenue is concerned, an approved pension scheme may provide, on the death of a member in service, a widow's or widower's pension of four ninths of the member's salary in normal circumstances; a further pension may be provided to anyone else who was actually dependent on the member, as long as the total of the widow's or widower's pension, if there is one, and all the dependents' pensions do not come to more than (normally) two thirds of the member's salary.

In practice, there are very few schemes indeed which provide pensions for the widow of a woman member: the Inland Revenue changed its rules to allow this (unless the husband had been dependent on his wife) only about two years ago.

There are also not a large number of schemes which provide a four ninths widow's pension: the more usual level is the better scheme is one third, which was the maximum the Inland Revenue would allow before 1970.

Very few schemes follow the pattern proposed by Mrs Castle for the new state scheme, that is, a definition of the amount of widow's pension by reference to the length of service completed by the member up to his death. The general practice is to relate the widow's pension either to the salary at the date of death, or to the pension the

member would ultimately have expected to draw at his normal retirement date if he had survived and his salary had remained unchanged.

Either of these provides full benefits for the widow of a man who dies after only a short period of service, and this avoids the serious defect in Mrs Crisp's scheme.

Widow's pensions are normally paid to widows irrespective of their age or the existence of dependent children. There is, however, a provision in many schemes for the amount of the widow's pension to be reduced if the wife had been much younger than her husband, perhaps five or 10 years.

The practice varies rather more when it comes to the cessation of the widow's pension on remarriage. (I have never come across a scheme which suspended the pension on the widow's cohabitation with a man as his wife; such a provision is generally thought to be unenforceable for an occupational scheme.) Many schemes take the view that, in these circumstances, it is socially and morally wrong to discontinue payments to a widow who remarries.

On the other hand, other schemes consider that the responsibility for looking after a widow who remarries passes to her second husband, and that it is an unnecessary benefit to continue the widow's pension.

In view of the trivial saving in cost achieved by ceasing the widow's pension on remarriage, I find it difficult to understand why the moral argument does not always take precedence over the financial one.

Payment of a widow's pension as of right in all circumstances is a recognition that, in respect of this benefit, at least of others under the pension scheme, it is a question of the terms on which the member has agreed to work for his employer, and not a gratuitous benefit provided by the latter out of compassion in cases of need. Here, of course, lies the difference in principle behind the varia-

tions between the state benefit and private scheme benefits.

It is, in a sense, contrary to this principle that some occupational schemes provide for dependents, other than widows or children. On the other hand, if married men are provided with benefits for their normal dependents, other members may reasonably ask why they, too, should not be given benefits of equal value if they have similar responsibilities.

Because of the difficulties of defining the circumstances in which benefits ought to be paid, schemes extending coverage in this way usually do so on an individual basis at the discretion of the trustees. The onus lies with a member to show that he has a dependent who ought to be covered and the trustees will decide in each case whether to accept the case or not.

Dependents' benefits on these lines are by no means uncommon, but they are far from being widespread as the more classic widows' pensions.

The one case of dependency which is widely recognized is orphan children. There are two sorts of children's benefit to be found in occupational schemes: some provide for additional pensions, on top of the widow's pension, as long as there are dependent children; others provide for the widow's pension to continue in the event of her death (or for a pension to be payable if the mother predeceases the member, or is killed at the same time) as long as there are dependent children.

The latter benefit costs very little, although it fills an obvious and serious need. It is perhaps surprising that it is not a universal feature of widows' pensions schemes.

New schemes in fact add a benefit for children to the widow's pension. Those which do so normally express the benefit as a proportion of the widow's pension—commonly a third or a quarter—for each child up to a maximum of three or four.

Eric Brunet

The delicate art of getting something for nothing

Since the dawn of time, human ingenuity has focused upon the delicate art of getting something for nothing. Even today some people appear to devote themselves to little else and invariably their endeavours seem to be crowned by success.

One of the most promising fields for the "something for nothing" devotee is the general availability of free advice. Finance houses, stockbrokers and insurance brokers are often willing to give helpful advice and recommendations in expectation of earning either a commission or alternatively a fee from the client at some stage.

Admittedly they may withhold the names of the companies who could implement their scheme, or keep back important details, but a diligent client should be able to fill in the gaps himself. If he can bypass his advisers and put their scheme into operation, without making a large saving in fees.

Depending on the circumstances, a Judge might think that two or three days is sufficient for the buyer to have made up his mind.

The important thing for any one adopting this gambit is to be certain that he can return the goods in absolutely mint condition, without the faintest suspicion of his having used them.

Take the case of the man who wants to build a hi-fi unit with particular features to suit his home. Off he trots to the most reputable experts in the audio-electronic field. With great pains they prepare for him a detailed invoice listing all the pieces of equipment he will need to meet his particular requirements.

Assuming them that he will place a firm order once his wife approves, he goes to the nearest discount house and buys all the components listed, takes them home and assembles them according to the plan the experts have sketched out for him. Well, that is a pretty good money saver, but there are possible snags. In the first place it is a common complaint that discount houses fail to give satisfactory after-sales service and those dealers with the expertise to do so restrict themselves to goods they have supplied.

He would have a claim in law against the discount house only if there was something seriously wrong with the equipment, for example, if in law it is not of merchantable quality.

Going back to his original idea, and complaining that their specifications did not give the result they promised would not be a wise move, to say the least. Strictly they are entitled to send in a bill for the time they have spent advising and preparing their specification, technically, on the basis of *quantum meruit*.

The case of Mr Davis some years ago illustrates one drawback for people who put firms to a lot of trouble and then let them down. There is no doubt that Mr Davis was a gambler of considerable resources.

He got three building contractors to give him detailed estimates for rebuilding a war-damaged property, and then selected the one who had given the lowest estimate.

As he led them to believe that they would eventually get the contract they were only too willing to make detailed calculations of timber and steel needed and also assessed the cost of a notional reconstruction of the property.

With all this information Mr Davis got a very big increase in his war damage assessment. He then told the builders that he had decided to employ a different firm, but in fact he sold the premises.

When the judges heard the full story they had no hesitation in awarding the builders payment for the work they had put in, even though contracts were never finalized.

Ironically, Mr Davis's luck held out to the end. The judgment against him was preceded by a summons from the Almighty, so that he never discovered that luck finally went against him.

Ronald Irving

**Taxation
In the giving spirit**

This is the peak time of year to enjoy giving and receiving, and far be it from me to spoil the fun. But the tax man might get you if you don't watch out.

Take the employee who looks forward to some appreciation from the t. The truth is that there is 1 that the employer can give out his staff being taxed on present as income.

The employer has no profit because the cost of the gift regarded as a reward for services past, present or hope to come. So the employer deducts it for tax purposes business expense.

The employee on the hand is taxable on "all salaries, wages, perquisites profit whatsoever", so part of the Christmas cash goes into the Exchequer's tills. But it is not just bon that suffer, because the company have interpreted "profits perquisites whatsoever" as including gifts which are cap face value.

Gift vouchers were the object of a court case back in 1965. An employer gave it to his staff, and although could be used only in one fixed shop they were none less held to be taxable on face value.

There is much variety in types of gift in kind which courts regard as being convertible into money. Some years a company offered to its employees a suit, overcoat or raincoat as a Christmas present and company paid the tailor did.

The gift was held to be "perquisites or profit" of employment and the employer was taxed on the second-value. There certainly was tax saving here: for the employee, as the difference between the cost and second-hand value was £10, this was some 15 years ago.

One can be lucky and it tax inspector so replete seasonal good will that he regard a modest gift such as a box of chocolates or a bottle of perfume as a personal gesture, appreciation rather than reward for services, leaving gift unencumbered by a tax.

Of course, if the employee paid for the gift out of his personal pocket, rather than the business, this becomes private property. The employee gets no tax relief and employee no tax bill.

The important thing for any one adopting this gambit is to be certain that he can return the goods in absolutely mint condition, without the faintest suspicion of his having used them.

The gifts we make to friends and relatives will normally attract any tax. But for a minority who always capital gains tax (the one which replaces duty) lurking around the corner, waiting to pounce on unwary donor.

Capital gains tax does not apply to gifts of cash and many exemptions are available only on the apprec (if any) in the value of asset which is being given.

If a rich aunt gives favourite nephew 500 shillings, worth at that £2 each, and they cost £1 each, the aunt will have £50 tax on the gain of £500.

The capital transfer tax on the other hand is levied on full market value of the whether in cash or kind. There are a number of e. tions, but the only one runs parallel to capital gains tax is that gifts between band wife are ignoran

It can happen that a liable to capital gains tax vice versa, with the third liability of being liable to b

Looking on the happy side, a regularly donates cash favourite charity at Chr time—or indeed any other there is an easy way of a tax benefit provided the is prepared to commit for several years. The made under a deed of cov which is a simple form required by the charity and requiring the donor's sign

To be effective for tax purposes the covenant has legally binding on the for seven years or until earlier death. He can maintain his donation previous level, in which case charity will obtain the tax fit or he can reduce it basic rate of tax, and obtain benefit himself.

Suppose, for example, person has been donating a year and wishes to do so under a deed of cov. The annual commi becomes gross £14.92 wh £10 grossed up at the bas 33 per cent.

However, the tax relies him to continue to p and the charity is able to claim the tax of £4.92, and result of paying un deed of covenant is the charity benefits.

On the other

IF YOU HOLD SHARES

You can exchange them on favourable terms for units in any of 25 Save & Prosper Group funds. For details contact 4 Great St. Helens, London EC3P 3EP. Telephone 01-588 1717.

SAVE & PROSPER GROUP

Stock Exchange Prices

Property shares active

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Dec 9. Dealings End Monday. 5 Comango Day, Dec 24. Settlement Day, Jan 7.
5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.


HINE
connoisseurs'
cognac

1974 Low Stock	Price Chg/pen Div Yld	Gross Div Yld Only Red Yield	1974 High Low Compn.	Price Chg/pen Div Yld	Gross Div Yld Only Red Yield	1974 High Low Company	Price Chg/pen Div Yld	Gross Div Yld Only Red Yield	1974 High Low Company	Price Chg/pen Div Yld	Gross Div Yld Only Red Yield	1974 High Low Company	Price Chg/pen Div Yld	Gross Div Yld Only Red Yield	1974 High Low Company	Price Chg/pen Div Yld	Gross Div Yld Only Red Yield
UTTLE FUNDS																	
A - B																	
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL																	
C - D																	
E - F																	
G - H																	
I - J																	
K - L																	
M - N																	
O - S																	
T - Z																	
INVESTMENT TRUSTS																	
AL AUTHORITIES																	
MONIMENTAL AND FOREIGN																	
MINES																	
INSURANCE																	
OIL																	
PROPERTY																	
LAR STOCKS																	
UK AND DISCOUNTS																	
RUBBER																	
TEA																	
MISCELLANEOUS																	
SHIPPING																	

